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THE MAID OF THE FOREST BY RANDALL PARRISH

CHAPTER XXVII.—Continued.

To win her, you mean?"

"No, no! There was but one way of that, and it chances I possess a ke for Indian blood. I mean the andots to our scheme. 'Twas Ham-n's plan, that I suggest to her a to the Wabash tribes, for she ready to make any sacrifice to ead her faith among the red-skins. and by good luck the scheme ked."

"That then was what took her th?" I asked, deeply interested.

"Yes; I fixed up a fine story, and priest gave her his blessing. Oh, was safe enough; no Indian would lay hand on her in evil. Where you meet the girl?"

"Fort Harmar."

"What!" in surprise. "She got so t she ventured there? What was purpose, think you?"

"Of that I knew nothing, yet it was re we met first, and she mistook me you. Go on; I would hear the rest your tale; it is growing dark."

"The rest is short enough, but the 's actions puzzle me. Once we were of her, the father had to be at-ded to. 'Twas no easy task, for D'-ray was a chief, and quick to rrel. 'Tis small odds now how the k was played, but I knew of this n, and once here I held him pris-r, while Hamilton used his disap-rance as a whip to drive the Wyan-ts to war."

"He spread the rumor then that D'-ray was captured or killed by ericans, knowing what had oc-red?"

"Partly that," with a chuckle. "He w not where the man was, only t I had him safe."

"And by means of this lie you de-rately plotted to ravage the fron-with Indian outrage," I exclaimed rmanly, "to turn loose a horde of ages against unprotected settle-nts, to kill women and children. n not of cold-blooded murder you ges."

"Nay, not so fast, friend," his eyes kling with anger. "'Twas war; followed the orders that came England, made use of the wea-at hand.

"Have nothing for the excuse. There s no war, and it was murder. Don't me friend! I am no friend of rs. Though you may be of my n blood, of my own name, the act s murder—foul, treacherous mur-r. Yes! I wish I had left you to there in that hole."

He was on his feet, his face flaming h passion, but I flung forward my

"Ay! I mean it, Joseph Hayward, that be your name," I went on, dly enough now. "And I would say e same to Hamilton if he were here. d where you are, or I will kill you I would a mad cur. Only a fiend uld boast of such an act of treach-ry. Now go on, and tell me the rest. ant to lie, but the truth—how did Ayray meet his death?"

He stood glaring at me over the ge barrel, his hands gripping in de-ce, yet knowing well that any hostile ement meant death.

"Finished it! I'll tell you!"

"Then you die where you are, you ay, and I mean it. "You have said ugh already to condemn you. I ve you killed D'Auvray."

"I did not," he burst forth. "I did t even know he was dead. I am afraid of you or your threats, but will tell you what occurred here. I'm h enough as you will discover yet, answer for whatever I do, but I am not going to bear the blame for he dastard act of another. I was eedily enough with D'Auvray, even I did seek to trick him in this mat-. There was no intent to take his

"Well then, go on."

"I held him prisoner here," he said ickly, "although there was no vio-nce or threat. The man did not even alize he was under guard, yet I w to it that he retained no arms, d was never out of my sight. It s my orders to hold him quiet until had message from Hamilton. He pected nothing, and there was no uble; not so much as a word of roversy between us. Once a day I made circuit of the island to assure myself we were alone. Occasionally he went with me, but the last time I left him in the cabin asleep. It was dusk when I returned; I had seen nothing suspicious, and was careless. I remember approaching the rear door, without thought of danger. I must have passed the opening of the cave here, when suddenly I was struck down from behind. I saw nothing, heard nothing of my assailant. When I returned to consciousness I was lying here. That is all."

"'T would be Picaud who struck you?"

"Beyond doubt, and then, thinking me dead, dragged me into this hole. Yet how came we both in there?"

"I could barely distinguish his face in the dim light."

"We can only guess at the rest. My theory would be that the negro was interrupted by our arrival at the cabin. He discovered the entrance to the tunnel, and dragged you into it, thinking to escape himself. To make sure who we were he crept into the cabin, and recovered your jacket—you left it there, didn't you?"

"Ay! it was a warm night."

"The fellow must have seen something that frightened him, that drove him back into hiding. Later I stood there in the cave mouth looking about. Perhaps it was then he crawled into the tunnel, and replaced the door. Ah, I have it—he did that later when he recognized the voice of Mademoiselle."

"Of who? Mademoiselle?"

"Mademoiselle D'Auvray; she joined me as I stood there. Her presence would account for his fear."

He leaned forward, as if endeavoring to decipher my face.

"Are you telling me truth?" he asked hoarsely. "Is that girl here? What could have brought her to this place? What does she suspect? What does she know?

"That I cannot tell, except that she believes you killed her father; the discovery of your coat convinced her of that. As to how she came here—she traveled with Girty from Fort Harmar, seeking to reach the Wyandots in advance of me. She came to the cabin alone, hoping to find her father, but instead found us in possession, and D'Auvray's dead body. It was she who thrust me into the tunnel, and saved my life."

"And, now, man, where is she?"

"With those Indians who attacked us, and burned the cabin—she may be a prisoner."

He laughed uneasily, shifting his position.

"No fear of that. She is a wonder worker with these savages; they are afraid of her; they think her cross will work miracles. Saint Denis! I would rather have her with me than all the chiefs."

"Could she save a man from the torture, the stake?"

"She has done it; ay! I saw it done, and it took some courage. But she might fail with these renegades. Who is the man?"

"Brady; the scout who accompanied me."

"I know of the fellow; she would have small chance of saving him." He paused, then asked suddenly: "What about me? Am I a prisoner, or free to go? Do you absolve me of murder?"

"Of killing D'Auvray—yes. But your hands are bloody enough without that crime."

"Then I may go my way?"

"To more treachery? to those Indians to report my presence here?"

"No, I swear —"

"I accept no pledge from you. You say 't is already war on the border; then I will act accordingly. We will wait here until she comes."

"She! not Mademoiselle D'Auvray."

"Yes," I answered tersely. "Mademoiselle D'Auvray."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

An Effort to Save Brady.

The night had closed down without, but the remnants of fire still eating away the dry logs of the cabin, yielded a red tinge to the interior of the cellar. It was a spectral, eery light, brightening as some breeze fanned the flames, and then as suddenly lasping into dimness. Yet sufficient glow found way down the entrance to enable me to see my prisoner, and observe his movements. He received my words quietly, breathing heavily, and then laughed.

"You must possess an odd sense of humor," he said finally. "Do you realize where you are, man? 'T is a long way to the Ohio, and the woods between by now swarm with savages. You will do better far to make a friend of me than an enemy."

"I see no reason for choosing

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

HUGHES CHOICE OF REPUBLICANS ON THIRD BALLOT

Favorite Sons Release Delegates and Votes Pile Up for Jurist on Fourth Day of Session.

The Republican national convention of 1916 is now history. Convening on June 7, its session extended four days, not adjourning until June 10. It took three ballots to nominate Charles Evan Hughes for President of the United States. Delay was caused by the voting strength of the delegates being scattered among a large number of favorite sons, and the efforts of the convention to make peace with the Progressive convention held at the same time. The Progressives insisted on Colonel Roosevelt as the candidate, as T. R. refused to back Hughes, who had not made a statement as to his policies and views on international affairs. Near the close, word from Roosevelt was received that he would support Senator Lodge, but the favorite sons released their delegates, who supported Hughes on the third and final ballot. All efforts to bring about peace between the Progressives and Republicans failed, two candidates again being put in the field—Roosevelt by the former and Hughes by the latter. Roosevelt, however, refused to accept the nomination at present. When the leaders saw that all peace efforts had failed the Hughes nomination was put through without delay.

Chicago, June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes, former governor of New York, and until today associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, was nominated today for the presidency by the Republican national convention.

Charles Warren Fairbanks, of Indiana, elected vice president with Theodore Roosevelt in 1904, again was chosen for second place on the Republican ticket.

Both nominations, made by overwhelming majorities on the first ballot of the day—the third ballot of the convention — were by acclamation made unanimous.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, presented by Colonel Roosevelt as a compromise candidate, received seven votes. Colonel Roosevelt himself received 18½, scattered over 12 states.

Despite the fact that Frank H. Hitchcock, leader of the Hughes supporters, let it be known while the balloting was in progress that the Hughes men wanted Burton for second place, Ohio withdrew Burton's name, leaving the field to Mr. Fairbanks and former Senator Burkett, of Nebraska.

The ballot for vice president showed this count: Fairbanks, 863; Burkett, 108; Borah, 8; Burton, 1; absent and not voting, 6. Total 987.

The nomination of Hughes was made possible so soon by an overnight breakup of the allied favorite sons' combination, which early this mfornling released its delegates, practically all of whom were known to favor Mr. Hughes when freed from their instructions.

When the convention began business shortly before noon, the withdrawal of the favorite sons was announced from the platform, one after another, and the votes began flopping into the Hughes column in solid blocks so rapidly that the nomination plainly was assured before the roll call had gone five states.

When it got to Colorado the drift was so apparent that a proposal to make it unanimous or nominate him by acclamation was made, but Chairman Harding ruled that the balloting should take its regular course.

Each addition to the Hughes column was greeted by yells of exultation from the rapidly accumulating Hughes delegates and steadily state by state the votes piled up until New Jersey carried it past the required 494 and the remainder was only a formality. In rapid succession as the voting went on, Dupont was withdrawn by Delaware and his solid block was cast for Hughes; Illinois withdrew Sherman, Ohio withdrew Burton, Iowa withdrew Cummins, New York withdrew Root, Massachusetts withdrew Weeks. Practically all these new votes were cast for Hughes, only a few remaining in compliment to the favorite sons who brought them.

The final analysis of the nominating ballot showed that Hughes had drawn from every state in the Union and every territory; that Roosevelt had been scattered over 12 states; that Dupont's five had come from South Carolina; Lodge's seven from North Carolina, and the final three for Senator Weeks had come from Massachusetts and Missouri.

Although the convention, when it nominated Mr. Hughes, had no word that he would accept and no statement of his position, one came along soon afterward, but not until the convention had adjourned. The former justice had kept to his determination to utter no word in his own behalf, to make no new announcement of his position on issues, and to say nothing which might be construed as becoming a candidate while he wore the robe of a justice of the world's greatest court.

An Unbossed Convention.

The convention was notable in political history for many things. A man who steadfastly had refused to seek the nomination had been chosen; it left a new milestone in the paths of both the Republican and Progressive parties; it was the first Republican convention since 1888 which had been forced to take more than one ballot to agree upon a candidate, and it had been marked by a lack of riotous demonstrations and nervous enthusiasm which hitherto has been a feature of such gatherings. It did not touch any of the existing records for sustained demonstrations, but despite the fact that in political vernacular it was wholly "unbossed," is moved with a precision and quietness which has not been equaled since the McKinley convention in Philadelphia.

Roosevelt "Can't Accept at the Present Time"

Colonel Roosevelt' answer to the Progressive convention, declining the nomination for President is as follows:

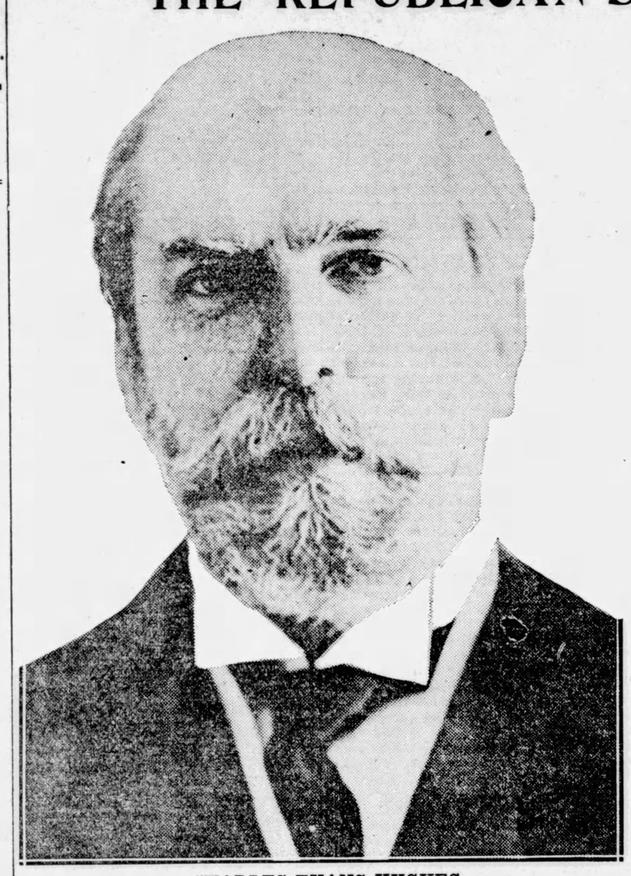
"To the Progressive Convention: I am very grateful for the honor you confer upon me by nominating me as President. I cannot accept it at this time. I do not know the attitude of the candidate of the Republican party toward the vital questions of the day. Therefore, if you desire an immediate decision, I must decline the nomination. But if you prefer it, I suggest that my conditional refusal to run be placed in the hands of the Progressive national committee.

"If Mr. Hughes' statements, when he makes them, shall satisfy the committee that it is for the interest of the country that he be elected, they can act accordingly and treat my refusal as definitely accepted. If they are not satisfied they can so notify the Progressive party and at the same time they can confer with me and then determine on whatever action we may severally deem appropriate to meet the needs of the country.

(Signed)

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

THE REPUBLICAN STANDARD BEARERS



CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS

HUGHES RESIGNS FROM THE BENCH

In Letter of Acceptance He Announces Stand for Sturdy Americanism.

Washington, June 10.—Charles Evans Hughes stepped down today from the supreme bench and, again a private citizen, accepted the Republican nomination for president. In a telegram ringing with denunciation of the administration's foreign policies and declaring for a dominant, thorough-going Americanism, he gave his decision to Chairman Harding of the Republican national convention and broke the long silence which had kept the leaders of his party in the dark as to his attitude toward the great issues of the day.

"I have not desired the nomination," said the telegram. "I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period of our national history I recognize that it is your right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond."

Within an hour after Chairman Harding had notified him of his nomination, Mr. Hughes had accepted the call. His resignation, a scant two-line letter without a superfluous word, was on its way to the White House from the Hughes home before Mr. Hughes had dispatched the message and called the waiting group of newspaper men into his office to hear his decision.

Resigns in One Sentence.

President Wilson accepted the resignation in a reply almost as brief. Apparently Mr. Hughes' letter was framed so that the President might be saved the embarrassment of expressing regret or making more than a formal reply.

"I hereby resign the office of associate justice of the supreme court of the United States," he wrote. To which the President replied: "I am in receipt of your letter of resignation and feel constrained to yield to your desire. I therefore acept your resignation as justice of the supreme court of the United States to take effect at once."

When copies of both the telegram to Chicago and the letter of resignation had been made public, Mr. Hughes left his home for his customary afternoon walk. Soon after his return, Lawrence Green, his private secretary, told him of Colonel Roosevelt's confidential declination of the Progressive nomination. Mr. Hughes sent word to inquirers that he had nothing to say concerning it. His friends, however, were outspoken in their satisfaction over Colonel Roosevelt's attitude.

Hughes, Accepting, Scores "Weak and Vacillating Course" in Mexico

Following is the telegram sent by Charles E. Hughes to Chairman Harding at Chicago accepting the nomination for President:

"Mr. Chairman and Delegates:

"I have not desired the nomination. I have wished to remain on the bench. But in this critical period in our national history, I recognize that it is your right to summon and that it is my paramount duty to respond.

"You speak at a time of national exigency, transcending merely partisan consideration. You voice the demand for a dominant, thoroughgoing Americanism with firm protective upbuilding policies essential to our peace and security; and to that call, in this crisis, I cannot fail to answer with the pledge of all that is in me to the service of our country. Therefore, I accept the nomination.

"I stand for the firm and unflinching maintenance of all the rights of American citizens on land and sea. I neither impugn motives nor underestimate difficulties. But it is most regrettably true that in our foreign relations we have suffered incalculably from the weak and vacillating course which has been taken with regard to Mexico—a course lamentably wrong with regard to both our rights and our duties.

"We interfered without consistency; and while seeking to dictate when we were not concerned, we utterly failed to appreciate and discharge our plain duty to our own citizens.

"At the outset of the administration the high responsibilities of our diplomatic intercourse with foreign nations were subordinated to a conception of partisan requirements and we presented to the world a humiliating spectacle of ineptitude. Belated efforts have not availed to recover the influence and prestige so unfortunately sacrificed; and brave words have been stripped of their force by indecision.

"I desire to see our diplomacy restored to its best standards and to have these advanced; to have no sacrifices of national interest to partisan expediencies; to have the first ability of the country always at its command here and abroad in diplomatic intercourse; to maintain firmly our rights under international law; insisting steadfastly upon all our rights as mutual and fully performing our international obligations; and by the clear correctness and justness of our position and our manifest ability and disposition to sustain them, to dignify our place among the nations.

"I stand for an Americanism that knows no ulterior purpose; for a patriotism that is single and complete. Whether native or naturalized, of whatever race or creed, we have but one country, and we do not for an instant tolerate any division of allegiance.

"I believe in making prompt provision to assure absolutely our national security. I believe in preparedness, not only entirely adequate for our defense with respect to numbers and equipment in both army and navy, but with all thoroughness, to the end that in each branch of the service there may be the utmost efficiency under the most competent administrative heads.

"We are devoted to the ideals of honorable peace. We wish to promote all wise and practicable measures for the just settlement of the international disputes. In view of our abiding ideals, there is no danger of militarism in this country. We have no policy of aggression, no lust for territory, no zeal for strife. It is in this spirit that we demand adequate provision for national defense and we condemn the inexcusable neglect that has been shown in this matter of first national importance. We must have the strength which self-respect demands, the strength of an efficient nation ready for every emergency.

"Our preparation must be industrial and economic as well as military. Our severest tests will come after the war is over. We must make a fair and wise readjustment of the tariff, in accordance with sound protective principle, to insure our economic independence and to maintain American standards of living. We must conserve the just interests of labor, realizing that in democracy patriotism and national strength must be rooted in even-handed justice. In preventing, as we must, unjust discriminations and monopolistic practices, we must still be zealous to assure the foundations of honest business. Particularly should we seek the expansion of foreign trade. We must not throttle American enterprise here or abroad, but rather promote it and take pride in honorable achievements. We must take up the serious problems of transportation, of interstate and foreign commerce, in a sensible and candid manner, and provide an enduring basis for prosperity by the intelligent use of the constitutional powers of congress, so as adequately to protect the public on the one hand, and, on the other, to conserve the essential instrumentalities of progress.

"I stand for the principles of our civil service laws. In every department of government the highest efficiency must be insisted upon. For all laws and programs are vain without efficient and impartial administration.

"I cannot within the limits of this statement speak upon all the subjects that will require attention. I can only say that I fully indorse the platform you have adopted.

"I deeply appreciate the responsibility you impose. I should have been glad to have that responsibility placed upon another. But I shall undertake to meet it, grateful for the confidence you express. I sincerely trust that all former differences may be forgotten and that we may have united effort in a patriotic realization of our national need and opportunity.

"I have resigned my judicial office and I am ready to devote myself unreservedly to the campaign.

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

ROOSEVELT IS NOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION

Progressives Choose Teddy for Candidate and John M. Parker for Second Place on Ticket.

The Progressive national convention was in session for four days, the same as the Republicans. Most of the time was spent in marking time and indulging in wild acclaim for Roosevelt, while their leaders met with the G. O. P. leaders in a peace conference to decide upon one candidate for both parties. It was with difficulty that the leaders kept the delegates from insisting upon nominating Roosevelt before all chances of peace had disappeared. When word was brought to the hall that Hughes was being nominated on the third ballot, the Progressives immediately chose Roosevelt as their candidate by acclamation.

Chicago, June 10.—Theodore Roosevelt was nominated today by the Progressive national convention after four days of uproar and tumult in which the delegates never wavered in their allegiance or cast a passing glance upon another man.

Captain John M. Parker of Louisiana was nominated for vice president.

Three minutes before the convention adjourned until after time, Chairman Raymond Robins read to them a brief message from Oyster Bay in which Mr. Roosevelt declined to accept the nomination at this time. Few of the thousands in the vast auditorium, some of whom had seen the colonel named in an even wilder burst of enthusiasm four years ago, realized when Robins rapped his gavel at 4:58 and declared the convention adjourned sine die, that in a few hours or a few weeks they might be a party without the one leader to whom they had come to Chicago to give the pledge of loyalty and faith.

A few minutes before the leaders read the announcement from Colonel Roosevelt, William Finn of Pittsburgh proposed the adoption of a rule which permits the national committee to fill vacancies on the ticket. There was a chorus of "noes" from over the hall, but it was lost in the explanations of those who stood upon the platform that this was but a perfunctory thing done at all national conventions to provide for "death or other casualties." It was adopted then immediately.

Colonel Roosevelt's running mate of four years ago, Governor Hiram Johnson of California, refused to let his name be placed before the convention because of the information he had concerning the intentions of Colonel Roosevelt toward his nomination. Several other names and notably that of Raymond Robins, who was both temporary and permanent chairman of the convention, were offered, but not seconded.

Earlier in the day the Progressives heard of the report of the conference committee saying that the Republicans had rejected Roosevelt, and that the Progressives had rejected Hughes. The letter of Colonel Roosevelt urging the nomination of Senator Lodge also was laid aside. A statement by Chairman Perkins that Roosevelt may have been acting well or unwisely was received in silence by the Progressives.

Captain John M. Parker spoke, protesting against any compromise with the Republicans.

Official Figures of the Three Ballots

Hughes	253½	328½	949½
Root	103	98½	....
Burton	77½	76½	....
Weeks	105	79	3
Du Pont	12	13	5
Sherman	66	65	....
Fairbanks	74½	88½	....
Cummins	85	85	....
Roosevelt	65	81	18½
La Follette	25	25	3
Brumbaugh	29	..	....
Ford	32	..	....
Knox	36	37	....
Borah	2	..	....
Willis	4	1	....
McCall	1	1	....
Taft	14	..	....
Wood	..	1	....
Harding	..	1	....
Wanamaker	..	5	....
Lodge	..	..	7
Not voting	2½	2	1
Total	987	987	987

DAVID DUNNE

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By Belle K. Maniates

CHAPTER IV.

It seemed to David, when he was at the farm again, that in his absence time had stood still, except with Janey. She was a slender slip of a girl, gentle voiced and soft hearted. Her eyes were infinitely blue and love-ly, and there was a glad little ring in her voice when she greeted "Davey." M'ri gave a cry of surprised pleas-ure when she saw her former charge. He was tall, lithe, supple and hard-muscled. His face was not very ex-pressive in repose, but showed a quiet strength when lighted by the keen-ness of his serious brown eyes and the sweetness of his smile. His color was a deep-sea tan.

"It seems so good to be alive, Aunt M'ri. I thought I was weaned away from farm life until I bit into one of those snow apples from the old tree by the south corner of the orchard. Then I knew I was home."

Pennyroyal shed her first visible tear.

"I am glad you are home again, David," she sniffed. "You were al-ways such a clean boy."

"I missed you more'n anyone did, David," acknowledged Miss Rhody. "Ef I hed been a Catholic I should a felt as ef the confessional had been took from me. I ain't hed no one to talk secret like to excep' when Joe comes onct a year. He ain't been fer a couple of years, either, but he sent me another black dress the other day —silk, like the last one. To think of little Joe Forbes a-growin' up and keepin' me in silk dresses!"

"I'll buy your next one for you," declared David emphatically.

The next day after his return from college David started his legal labors under the watchful eye of the Judge. He made a leap-frog progress in acquiring an accurate knowledge of legal lore. He worked and waited patiently for the Judge's recognition of his readiness to try his first case, and at last the eventful time came.

"No there isn't the slightest prospect of his winning it," the Judge told his wife that night; "the prosecution has strong evidence, and we have nothing—barely a witness of any account."

"Then the poor man will be convicted and David will gain no glory," lamented M'ri. "It means so much to a young lawyer to win his first case."

The Judge smiled.

"Neither of them needs any sympathy. Miggs ought to have been sent over the road long ago. David's got to have experience before he gains glory."

"How did you come to take such a case?" asked M'ri, for the Judge was quite exclusive in his acceptance of clients.

"It was David's doings," said the Judge, with a frown that had a smile lurking behind it.

"Why did he wish you to take the case?" persisted M'ri.

"As near as I can make out," replied the Judge, with a slight softening of his grim features, "it was because Miggs' wife takes in washing when Miggs is celebrating."

M'ri walked quickly to the window, murmuring some unintelligible sound of endearment.

On the day of the summing-up at the trial the courtroom was crowded. There were the habitual court hangers on, David's country friends en masse, a large filling in at the back of the representatives of the highways and byways, associates of the popular wrongdoer, and the legal lore of the town, with the good-humored patronage usually bestowed by the profession on the newcomer in their ranks.

As the Judge had said, his client was conceded to be slated for conviction. If he had made the argument himself he would have made it in his usual cool, well-poised manner. But David, although he knew Miggs to be a veteran of the toughs, felt sure of his innocence in this case, and he determined to battle for him, not for the sake of justice alone, but for the sake of the tired-looking washerwoman he had seen bending over the tubs. This was an occupation she had to resort to only in her husband's times of indulgence, for he was a wage earner in his days of soberness.

When David arose to speak it seemed to the people assembled that the coil of evidence, as reviewed by the prosecutor in his argument, was drawn too closely for any power to extricate the victim.

At the first words of the young lawyer, uttered in a voice of winning mellowness, the public forgot the facts in the case. Swayed by the charm of David's personality, a current of new-born sympathy for the prisoner ran through the court room.

David came up close to the jury and, as he addressed them, he seemed to be oblivious of the presence of anyone else in the room. It was as though he were telling them, his friends, something he alone knew, and that he was sure of their belief in his statements.

"For all the world," thought M'ri, listening, "as he used to tell stories when he was a boy. He'd fairly make you believe they were true."

To be sure the jury were all his friends; they had known him when he was little "barefoot Dave Dunne." Still, they were captivated by this new oratory, warm, vivid and inspiring, delivered to the accompaniment of dulcet and seductive tones that transported them into an enchanted world. Their senses were stirred in the same way they would be if a flag were unfurled.

"Sounds kind o' like orgin music," whispered Miss Rhody.

Yet underneath the eloquence was a logical simplicity, a keen sifting of facts, the exposure of flaws in the circumstantial evidence. There was a

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Customs inspectors at the international bridge at El Paso received instructions last week to permit no Americans to enter Mexico there until further notice. No reason was given for the order.

General Joffre, French commander, attended an important council of war last week in London to discuss the new military situation brought about by Lord Kitchener's death.

Preparations were made last week to remove the Greek government from Athens to Larissa. The political unrest of the renewal of the blockade by the allies.

Francisco Alvarez and Juan Sanchez, two Villa followers captured during the raid on Columbus, N. M., on March 9, were hanged the morning of June 9.

The Democratic national convention will nominate a President and Vice-President at St. Louis this week. President Wilson has prepared several planks in the platform himself.

The Democratic campaign slogan this year will be "peace and prosperity." The Democratic tariff will be upheld as a great model of economic legislation.

Early returns indicate that woman suffrage was defeated in Iowa by a majority of from 5,000 to 10,000. The suffrage question was in the form of a constitutional amendment.

As the result of tornadies which swept Arkansas, Missouri, Mississippi, Tennessee and Illinois last week, the death list probably will exceed 150.

Li Yuan Hung is the new president of China, succeeding Yuan Shi Kai, who died last week. The new ruler is favored by nearly all the Chinese people.

Secretary of Navy Daniels has announced that he is considering asking congress to authorize the navy to build its own aeroplanes.

ABE MARTIN

If it didn't rain once in a while farmers wouldn't have any time t' pick out ther new autos.

Some fellers are so busy discussin' th' momentous questions o' th' day that they forgit t' change ther collars.

Bumper Grain Crops

Good Markets — High Prices

Prizes Awarded to Western Canada for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Alfalfa and Grasses

The winnings of Western Canada at the Soil Products Exposition at Denver were easily made. The list comprised Wheat, Oats, Barley and Grasses, the most important being the prizes for Wheat and Oats and sweep stake on Alfalfa.

No less important than the splendid quality of Western Canada's wheat and other grains, is the excellence of the cattle fed and fattened on the grasses of that country. A recent shipment of cattle to Chicago topped the market in that city for quality and price.

Western Canada produced in 1915 one-third as much wheat as all of the United States, or over 300,000,000 bushels.

Canada in proportion to population has a greater exportable surplus of wheat this year than any country in the world, and at present prices you can figure out the revenue for the producer. In Western Canada you will find good markets, splendid schools, exceptional social conditions, perfect climate, and other great attractions. **There is no war tax on land and no conscription.**

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THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY

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Continued from First Page

either," I answered, pleasantly enough. "We chance to be on opposite sides, and I deem it safer to hold you here until the lady determines what to do. She knows you better than I."

"She comes here then?"

"Those were her last words to me."

"But it may be I have no wish to remain; no desire to meet this woman."

I smiled at him.

"Your wish in the matter has small weight with me. You remain where you are, and my authority is this rifle."

"You'll regret that," angrily. "Mark my words now, and show some sense. I can help you escape; I can point you a way through the Indian lines to your own people. I have authority here, and power. Treat me right, and I will do this. If you refuse I'll turn you over to the first band of stragglers to do with as they please. Lay down your rifle! You don't dare fire at me."

"And why not?"

"Because of the alarm. I am not a fool; the Indians have not deserted this neighborhood."

"I will take the risk," I asserted gravely, "rather than have you get past. Don't rely on my fear—you will find that dangerous. What is the harm of remaining? Are you afraid to meet the girl?"

"Afraid! Why should I —"

A descending figure blotted out the red glare of the entrance. We both stared upward to decide who the visitor might be; I could perceive merely a dim, indistinct outline. The smudge of a figure descended quietly, yet with evident confidence that the dark cellar was deserted. I attempted to step back, so as not to be between the two, but something rattled under my foot, sounding loud in the silence. The intruder stopped instantly, drawing a quick breath of surprise.

"Who is here? answer!" There was the sharp click of a gun lock; the words were French, the voice unmistakable.

"Hayward, Mademoiselle."

She laughed in sudden relief.

"Peste! you startled me! How came you out here, Monsieur?"

"The smoke of the burning cabin drove me out; else I should have suffocated. I burst open the door."

"Burst it open!" incredulously. "Then it was not barred? Someone had entered from this end."

"So I discovered, Mademoiselle; one of them is here with me—an acquaintance of yours."

"Of mine!"

"Ay! step out into the cave so the light can find entrance; now, do you know the man?"

Her eyes wandered from me, whom she located by voice, toward the Englishman, who remained silent, his scarlet coat conspicuous in the glare. A moment their glances met, his face showing white and drawn, hers I could not see.

"Oh, so it is you, is it!" a metallic ring in her low voice. "I thought you were safely away before this. And you have been hiding here. I ought to have expected that. Now I remember, you knew of the tunnel."

He did not answer, although I saw his lips move. What was the man afraid of? He had been sharp and snappy enough with me.

"I think you mistake, Mademoiselle," I interposed, shocked at the expression of the man's face. "He has told me how it occurred; it was another who killed your father."

"What other?"

"A negro half-breed; I encountered him in the passage; we fought it out there in the dark.'

"Alone? Where was this — this man?"

"He was lying unconscious beyond, next to the entrance."

"And—and," the words trembled on her lips, "you—killed the negro?"

"No, Mademoiselle, I did not. We struggled together; then he fired at me, and in the flash saw my face. The sight seemed to frighten the man, for he broke away, and endeavored to run. In his haste he forgot the lowness of the tunnel, struck his head against a sharp projection, and died."

She stood motionless, her hands pressed to her forehead. Suddenly she turned from me, and faced him. I thought he shrank back against the wall; but, for a long moment, she stood there in silence, staring at him.

"Who was it?" she asked, at last, her voice like ice. "Tell me the truth—was it Picaud?"

He dropped his eyes with an odd gesture of the shoulders. The girl's rifle flashed to a level, so quickly I could not even throw out my arm.

"Say yes, or no! Please stand back, Monsieur; this is my affair."

"Yes," the word seemed dragged from him.

"And you told Monsieur here the negro killed my father? You say that?"

His lips moved, but no sound came forth from them. She waited a breathless moment.

"That was a lie! You would not dare repeat that to me," she burst forth passionately, her whole body trembling. "You thought you could tell him, and he would believe you; would pity you, and let you go. You did not dream that I was here—I, Rene D'Auvray, Monsieur—to face you. You are afraid of me; yes you are—it is in your eyes. You think me an Indian? that I will avenge myself? Is that what you fear?"

He could not look her in the face, his glance wandering to me almost in appeal.

"I am an Indian," she went on calmly, "but I am also French, and a Christian. I leave God to punish you, Monsieur. No; do not interrupt me now; I care nothing for what you say. I know what you have done, the lying trick which led me to desert my tribe; the subsequent treachery which brought my father here to his death, the falsehoods with which you induced my people to declare war. There is but one punishment for you; it will not come from my hands, but never again will you dare put foot in a village of the Wyandots. Somewhere the blow of vengeance will strike you down."

He muttered something in Indian dialect I could not understand.

"You say that to me! You dare say that! You are a bold man to try and threaten me now. Ay, do it then —Monsieur," and she stepped aside facing me, "this brute of an Englishman claims to be my husband."

"What," I exclaimed in shocked surprise. "He told me he attempted to make love to you, but failed, yet hinted that marriage might have been possible."

"He did venture that far. Then, Monsieur, I will tell you the truth. He won my father to him—God alone knows how—and persuaded me to go through the tribal ceremony. To me, a Christian and a French woman, that mockery of form means no more than to him. It was the price I paid for peace."

"But the Wyandots?"

"In their eyes I am this man's squaw," her voice trembling with scorn, her hand pointing at him. "But in the eyes of God, I am not. His hand has never touched me—never will. Monsieur, I had to tell you."

"And I am glad you did. It is better for me to know."

"Oh, I begin to see," broke in the prisoner, finding his voice. "'T is not my appearance that you object to, Mademoiselle, only you prefer the Yankee edition."

I strode forward threateningly.

"You low-lived coward —"

"No, Monsieur, let him talk," and she caught my arm. "We have no time for a personal quarrel. We must save a man's life."

"His?"

"Monsieur Brady's. There is but one way. 'T was for his sake, the endeavor to save him from torture, that I was so long in coming here. I did all that was in my power, but those Indians are not of my tribe. They might listen to me, but for the Englishman who leads them. He is heartless, more cruel than any savage; moreover Brady struck him, and he suspects me of aiding you to escape. They mean to burn him at the stake, and I could do no more."

"Where are they now?" I asked in horror.

"Yonder on the mainland. I could not remain to witness the scene—I could not, Monsieur. I was under guard, but stole away in the darkness, and came here, praying I might find you yet waiting. Now I know God has answered my prayers. He has shown me the way."

She turned from me, her eyes on his face.

"Are you any relative to Monsieur whom you resemble so much?"

He laughed unpleasantly.

"Lord, I hope not—if so the connection is too remote to be considered. I have no desire to claim any Yankee cousins. Why?"

To Be Continued.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

Can some reader tell me of a solution to spray on weeds to kill them but which will not kill grass?—C., West Virginia.

I would like to know what is wrong with a hog whose appetite is good and it appears to be in good health but will not take on flesh?—G., West Virginia.

Kidney Worms.

Will you please give a remedy for a hog afflicted with kidney worms?—G., West Virginia.

Symptoms of kidney worms in hogs are the imperfect use of the hind legs, inclination to lie down, a seeming paralysis of the hind parts and inability to rise on the hind feet. According to some authoritites the kidney worm is not common among hogs though occasionally one or two hogs in a herd may suffer from its presence. It is not found in the substance of the kidney but in the hollow portion, in which the secretion of urine takes place. What is said to be a certain cure is to pour a tablespoonful of turpentine across the loins or small of the back, daily for several days. Another remedy is to mix and feed in the night's meal for three days one teaspoonful of sulphate of iron (copperas) and one teaspoonful of sulphur. Sometimes a longer treatment is necessary. Corn soaked in lye made from wood ashes has been used with success at the first appearance of the complaint.

Bloat in Cattle.

M., Kentucky.—Bloat in cattle is caused by eating clover or by gas formed by eating very wet clover. Put a third or one-half cup of soda in a long-nosed bottle and add to it a pint of sweet milk. When everything is ready to pour it down the animal's throat add a half cup of strong vinegar to the mixture. If you can get this remedy down the cow's throat before it falls you can save the animal every time. I saved a fine heifer when I thought she would die before I could put the remedy down her throat. I wouldn't use the trocar unless other remedies failed.—K., Michigan.

Chicken Lice.

I saw where one reader wanted to know what to do for lice on chickens. For chicken lice I think one of the most reliable remedies is any good mild grease, either lard or meat fryings, or a mixture of any with a little kerosene. It won't hurt the chicks or large fowls as long as you don't get it too strong. Rub the grease in the feathers for lice on the body, while for mites put kerosene on the roosts once a week. I think sulphur blisters too much for any fowl.—K., Michigan.

The Stumbling Horse.

The habit of stumbling is natural to some horses, and others acquire this through careless and ignorant treatment by their owners. This is a bad habit from whatever source it comes. If it is natural with the horse since colthood, he is a hopeless case. His manner of traveling, when driven, may be improved greatly by careful driving. It is best to hold the stumbler with a tight rein and check him up moderately high. In no case abuse the horse for this.

The manner in which a horse is shod has much to do with the stumbling habit. A horse that is shod heavily in front and light behind for a number of times, is almost sure to acquire this habit. It may also be the effect of weak joints or imperfectly formed legs.

A horse that is badly knee-sprung is almost always addicted to stumbling. If this defect is noticeable in the youngster, do not buy him with the intention of his developing into a sound horse. Serious accidents are likely to occur from the stumbling habit. If the animal shows any tendency toward stumbling see to it that he is properly shod and use all other means and care of driving, etc., to bring him out of it.

THE ORCHARD

Spraying Cherries.

A spray calendar for the prevention and control of insects and fungous diseases affecting the cherry has been outlined by the Pennsylvania station. For the dormant spray in spring, before buds start, lime-sulphur is used. It is not often needed on sour varieties. Immediately after the petals fall, lime-sulphur and 40 per cent nicotine extract, half to three-fourths pint to 50 gallons is used for aphis and leaf-spot. Lead arsenate paste three pounds is added for curculio, slugs and red leaf beetle.

When fruit is the size of a small pea, a spray may be applied for brown rot. Materials are the same as for the aphis and curculio spray. If the fruit fly is very bad, a coarse spray of lead arsenate three pounds and molasses one pint to 50 gallons of the lime-sulphur, is used on the lower limbs, when the adults appear in early June.

Shortly after the fruit is picked a spray is given if leaf spot is apprehended. Lime-sulphur alone is used to prevent defoliation by the leaf spot or shot-hole fungus. Repeat a month later if this disease is bad. If pests are known to be absent, corresponding sprays are omitted.

Starting Orchard.

A good site is important when starting an orchard and if possible the trees should be planted on a well drained southern slope. In some sections where early frosts cause serious losses a northern slope is the best as the buds will not come out as early in the spring. This reduces the danger of losing the crop, but in general fruit growers seem to profit most on the well drained southern slope. Hardy varieties that are cared for properly will usually thrive on any well drained soil of fair fertility.

Checking Borers.

Further trial with the asphaltum treatment for control of fruit tree borers has proved disappointing in this section of the country, says one man. Treatments were made again last summer, but, this spring, we found more borers than ever before. It is quite possible that our former immunity from borers, after treating with asphaltum (painting the base of tree with it) was because I had several hundred little chicks running among the treated trees. We noticed they were very busy picking at the trunks of the trees as long as they were allowed to run in the orchard. I now think they ate the borer eggs as soon as they were laid, and any young grubs that hatched.

Last season we moved our brooder into the prune orchard and had only about a dozen little chicks in the peach and apricot orchard, so that the borers had plenty of opportunity to work unmolested. This season we shall keep several hundred chicks in the peach and apricot orchard and I shall note the effect on the borers.

A friend from Australia informs me that they have birds there that they call "babblers," on account of the noise they make, and that they are of such great value in an orchard that they have earned the name "codling-moth eaters." They also go by the name of "the twelve apostles," as they go in flocks of about a dozen.

THE GARDEN

Cultivate Strawberries.

During hot weather frequent cultivation needs to be given the strawberry field if the soil is to be maintained in good condition. A dust mulch will greatly help to keep the soil moist. The use of the cultivator or hoe every few days during the hot weather will do much to keep the soil moist underneath. The surface must never be allowed to cake. Former Dean L. H. Bailey of the New York state college of agriculture speaks literally when he says: "Water your garden with your hoe."

If barnyard fertilizer is not available a good substitute can be had in the pulverized sheep manure, obtained from the stock yards. The use of nitrate of soda must be done with great care. A 100 pounds to the acre just as growth starts in the spring and a second application of the same amount just as the buds are ready to burst into bloom will do a great deal of good. But it is not advised to use nitrate of soda in any other way or at any other time, as it is expensive. Take an old pair of gloves and scatter the soda by hand, being careful not to let any of the nitrate touch the plants themselves. Nitrates are very hot and will burn and destroy plant life.

Growing Water Cress.

Water cress is easily grown in a tub for the table use in any kitchen garden. Sow the seed in shallow boxes—just sift it on the top soil. Then place a wet cloth over the soil to moisten the earth. This method prevents the seeds being washed to one corner, which usually occurs when watered with a sprinkler.

When four leaves appear on the plantlets they are ready for their permanent position. For that purpose use a barrel sawed in half. Fill in with garden loam, leaves and well-rotted manure. Work the dirt fine and bring the earth up to within ten inches of the top of the barrel.

Set the plants six inches apart each way. Water them frequently. The soil must be kept moist. Once a week overflow the barrel with water to carry off any sour deposits. Place a little small charcoal on the soil to keep it sweet and fresh. The cress is cut with a knife, and I have a sufficient supply for the table during the whole season. The barrel must be placed in a partly shady place.

Water cress cut into small bits and covered with dressing makes delightful sandwiches. Also tie a few stalks of cress round the end of the chop bone before serving. I use it to mix with minced ham for sandwiches. It is tasty when served with fried ham, bacon, or liver. Cress is good cut into bits and added to salad—walnuts, apples, celery, with dressing of either olive oil or vinegar.

Horseradish.

Horseradish is a profitable side line or a main crop. A little money can be made on the side raising horseradish, as it only requires the first outlay of roots, after which trimmings can be made for subsequent plantings. Enough trimmings can be made to plant four or five times as much space each succeeding year. The main stalk is marketed. Side roots about the size of a lead pencil, tapering at the top to shed the water, are planted in rows 3 feet wide and 12 to 14 inches apart in the row. The crop will grow in any kind of good, rich soil. It is a little slow, but sure to come up.

It can be cultivated at leisure and left in the field until the following spring or marketed any time after November 1. Nothing troubles it. Hail, snow, frost or insects of any kind. It is sold in a small way by grating. It usually brings about five cents a jelly tumblerful. If put up in bundles of three or four stalks it will usually bring 10 to 15 cents when disposed of in bulk. If sold in large quantities it brings six to eight cents a pound.

A barrel holding about 100 pounds will usually bring $6 to $8. These prices are in a normal season and I have known pickling firms to hunt all over for it. A few roots planted in the garden will have a good start. It can be increased without extra outlay each year. In a few years enough to plant an acre may be had. Any good seedhouse can supply the plants or original roots.

THE DAIRY

Milk Secretion.

There is good reason for believing that milk secretion goes on all the while between milking periods, but that it is more intense during the process of milking and that the larger part of it takes place then. One of the most evident proofs of this is the fact that the capacity of the milk cistern, and other cavities of the udder are not great enough to contain the amount of milk given when a cow is in full flow of milk. Fleischmann states that in the case of an udder giving a total volume of 6,700 cubic centimeters of milk he found the capacity of the udder cavities was about 3,000 cubic centimeters or about six pints, while 7,000 cubic centimeters or 14 pints of milk might be produced at one milking. This shows the secretion of a volume of milk greater than the total volume of the udder itself and more than twice as great as the volume of the udder cavities. The relation between the volume or capacity of the cavities of the udder will not bear the same relation to the total volume of the udder in different cases, because some udders have a larger proportion of fleshy material, but in no case will the capacity be as great as might be supposed from the appearance of the udder when fully distended with milk.

Another conclusive proof that a large part of and probably more than one-half of the milk is secreted during milking is found in the fact that, when a cow is slaughtered just before time for milking, the udder does not contain the amount of milk that could be secured had she been milked as usual. In one experiment of this kind, a cow with an average production of 5½ quarts of milk at the morning milking was slaughtered at the usual time for the morning milking and her udder was found to contain only 2.7 quarts of milk. In this case of a cow giving a moderate amount of milk, it was proven that a little less than one-half of the milk was present in the udder before milking commenced. It is probable that in heavy milking cows the proportion of the milk secreted during the milking period is still greater.—Prof. O. C. Cunningham, Ohio State University.

Rich Cream.

A good cream separator will skim a 35 per cent cream practically as closely as a 25 per cent cream. The only advantage of selling cream for butter-making purposes which tests 25 per cent or less is the very small amount of mechanical loss. That is, less will stick to the can and stirring rod. But especially in warm weather, when cream pours easily and mechanical losses are low, a rich cream is best. These are the reasons:

When cream is purchased on the basis of its test, nothing whatever is paid for any part of it except the butterfat. The richer you skim it the more skim milk is kept on the farm. A rich cream—one testing from 35 to 45 per cent—requires fewer cans for hauling it in proportion to its value, keeps longer in good condition, is more quickly cooled and more conveniently handled.

Transportation charges are less and creameries prefer a rich cream, so that after the costomary starter milk is added the cream will be of about the proper richness for churning. Every cream separator has a simple adjustment for regulating the richness of cream.

Getting More Cheese.

The cheese patrons throughout the cheese sections of St. Lawrence county, New York, are becoming very much interested in the possibility of making more and better cheese by taking better care of their milk. The tests made, last September, at one of the factories, whose patrons and whose maker co-operated with the St. Lawrence farm bureau, showed plainly that at least three cents a 100 pounds more could be made from milk in the form of cheese by properly cooling the milk in water, than where it was aerated.

It is not found necessary to cool the morning's milk, as this reaches the factory so soon after milking that no serious changes have taken place in it. The old process of aerating is now being condemned because the milk is too much exposed to the bacteria of the air and because this process only cools the milk slightly, unless ice is used in the cooler. By placing the milk cans, at once, after milking, in a large vat of cold spring water or well water, the milk will cool rapidly. The cover of the can is put on at once after milking, in order to shut out the bacteria of the air.

POULTRY

Rose Bugs Kill.

The New Jersey station advises that for many years rose bugs have been accused of causing the death of chickens by poisoning. Recently G. H. Lamson, of the Connecticut station, has accumulated data to show this accusation is justified. Mr. Lamson used at least 150 chickens of various ages in his experiments. He fed these birds either with the rose bugs or with an extract prepared by soaking their crushed bodies in distilled water. It was found that from 15 to 20 rose bugs were sufficient to kill a chicken one week old, that 25 to 40 killed the three-weeks-old birds, and that the ten-weeks-old specimens were rarely destroyed by the maximum number they would consume. It was also found that small chickens died within a few hours after being fed on the extract. Older chickens of greater weight, when fed a small quantity of the extract, lived but showed signs of poisoning. Larger doses resulted in their death.

Shade for Poultry.

When poultry is penned the fowls should be furnished plenty of shade. If natural shade is not at hand, artificial shade should be furnished. A good plan is to build a platform 18 inches or two feet from the ground, and if it is so it can be removed, the earth can be dug up underneath, making a splendid place for the hens to spend the hot part of the day. Rails, posts or boards make the best materials to cover the platform. During wet, rainy weather, the hens have an inclination or desire to get up onto something out of the mud. They will get on the woodpile, the fence, a wagon, or in fact, anything to be up off the ground. The platform just mentioned makes a splendid rest for them. During hot, dry weather, the hens get under the platform for shade, and during the wet weather, they get on top of it out of the mud.

Guinea Chicks.

It takes the guinea's eggs from 26 to 30 days to hatch. As soon as the chicks are dry give them some bread crumbs and repeat every two hours all they eat up clean the first two days. Also keep before them clean water and plenty of grit. Make them a little run out on the lawn where the grass is young and tender, as they eat a lot of grass.

I have a poultry hen bring off the little guineas, says a writer in Farm and Home, as they are sure to be shy and a little wild if brought up by a guinea hen. Have the hen shut up in the coop which is fixed so the little guineas can run in to her. I keep them in a run for two weeks, changing the run often to new ground and feeding them bread crumbs and cottage cheese every two hours and for their last feed at night cracked corn. I see to it that they do not miss a feed or that they are never without clean water and grit.

When they get their feathers, which will be in about two weeks or a little over, I then let them run as soon as the dew is off the grass. On rainy days I keep the hen shut in, but let the guineas have their freedom, as they will not go far without the hen. They are very good layers; once they start to lay they will keep it up till cold weather. My guineas will lay in the coop with the hens and we find the eggs and the young very delicious eating.

Soft-Shelled Eggs.

The laying of soft-shelled eggs may be caused by the lack of shell forming material in the food they get; for example, the lack of lime. This can be aided in a measure by the feeding of oyster shells, that is, the ground prepared shells. These contain so much lime that they help out in a great measure. Another help is the feeding of a little slacked lime in the soft feed, say a tablespoonful of lime to 15 to 20 hens. This lime will aid in the production of eggs very materially if fed regularly for some weeks. Another cause of soft-shelled eggs being produced by a good healthy flock is the lack of green stuff. This furnishes the shell forming material in the best possible form and should not be neglected. This is one reason why hens so often lay them in the winter time.

Another fruitful source of the trouble is the feeding stimulants and condiments of various kinds. Poultry keepers so often get the habit of feeding stimulating foods in order to get their hens to laying in cold weather, forgetting that such a course, while they may obtain the desired results, yet is at the sacrifice of the health of their hens. Such a course may be all right where one has a bunch of layers that he does not care for further than to get all the eggs from them that he possibly can. If he does not expect to keep such hens but the one laying season, and does not want to use any of their eggs for hatching, it may be all right. But all such stimulation by the feeding of so-called egg producers, cayenne pepper and the like, over-stimulates the organs of reproduction until they become weakened and unable to hold the eggs as formed until they are shelled over, and for that reason they are voided while in that soft state.

Our advice is to do away with all these stimulating foods, giving the hens a dose of salts occasionally with the regular rations and an abundance of greens, and we think you will have but little trouble with soft-shelled eggs.

A Man's Worth

depends upon his power to produce what the world recognizes as of value.

And when you skirmish around you'll find that this power—which is just power of mind and body—depends to a remarkable degree on the food one eats.

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"There's a Reason"

LIVE STOCK

Pork From Runts.

During the past year we raised about 20 head of hogs, says a writer. Season after season we had been letting all our hogs run together in a common hog lot, regardless of their size and condition. However, last year we tried out a new plan and discovered that it paid to separate the runty pigs from their more fortunate brothers and sisters. Though we can see the wisdom of our course now, yet there are a good many farmers in our community who still cling to the former method.

It stands to reason though that a pig is small and puny he has but very little chance of entirely overcoming this handicap if allowed to remain in a pen or lot with a bunch of others stronger and healthier than he is. For that reason we separated those that came under this class so that we might have a chance to force them.

We had sowed a piece of crimson clover near this pig lot and had secured a pretty fair stand. Each day we would cut a few sacks of green clover with a common grass hook, and it is surprising how this clover brought out these runty pigs. Early in the summer they were given milk, but later, when they had attained a fair growth, on up until October, we picked the apples from beneath our 800 young apple trees and kept them in the pig lot all the time. No grain was fed until fall, and from then on we forced them.

In this way but comparatively little grain was used, consequently the cost of the meat was kept at the minimum. In fact, the meat from these hogs cost us less than any we had ever had.

Raising Colts.

Although I am raising colts on a very small scale, I have had wonderful success, says a writer. I have but one brood mare. I did not begin breeding the mare until she was seventeen years old. She has raised five colts, and is now twenty-three years old. She is intelligent in her care of her colts, and has a most abundant supply of milk. Three of the colts are practically perfect in their conformation, disposition and high spirits. Her other two colts are above the average, but they did not have so good care after they were a year old as the other three.

In the devlopment of any young animal, the feed and care count nearly as much as the breeding. My mare has always had generous feeding and abundant exercise. During her pregnancy she had oats and good mixed hay and occasional bran mash. I always turned her in a field by herself in pleasant weather, and put her in a box stall at night. I never leave her out in bad storms. Her colts have all been born strong and well.

As soon as the colt is born I begin to handle it, with the result that the colt soon permits me to pick up all of its feet and handle them. It also learns to recognize my voice. When I have gained the colt's trust and confidence and it is strong enough, I halter-break it. I am gentle with colts, but always firm, and I soon have them leading like horses.

As soon as the colt is old enough to eat I give it a little bran and oatmeal. Before long it will eat grain regularly with its mother. I never wean colts very young. My two best ones nursed till they were more than nine months old. After weaning I gave them about two quarts of oats twice a day, and turned them out on pasture; but I never left them out in bad storms. In winter I gave them the run of a large box stall, and let them out for exercise every day. I feed oats and good mixed hay and keep salt where they can get it whenever they want it. Judging by my experience, then, if you want extra good colts you must not only breed wisely but you must also give them extra good care and feed.

Cost of Mule Feed.

During the past winter a feeding test was conducted at the Hays substation of Kansas, in which weanling mules were fed for a period of 130 days for an average of $8.16 per head. The total cost of maintaining the 31 mules used in the experiment was $252.96, including labor. The average initial weight was 545 pounds, and during the experiment there was an increase of 109 pounds per head.

The mules were fed 6,510 lbs. of Sudan hay, valued at $4 per ton; 3,380 lbs. of cane hay at $2.50 per ton; 10,115 lbs. of alfalfa hay at $6 per ton; 12,660 lbs. of kaffir tailings at $2 per ton; 6,860 lbs. of sorghum fodder at $1.50 per ton; 201 lbs. of oats at 45 cents per bushel; 10,664 lbs. of corn-and-cob meal at 93 cents per cwt.; 1,000 lbs. of oil-meal at $1.54 per cwt.; 50 lbs. of salt at 75 cents per cwt.; and were given alfalfa pasture 1½ months at 35 cents per head per month. In addition to these costs there was a charge of $8 for veterinary expenses, 146 hours of man labor at 21 cents per hour, 150 hours of horse labor at 10 cents per hour and 100 hours' use of equipment at 3½ cents per hour.

Some of the prices allowed for feed were too low for Ohio and neighboring conditions, but even when an allowance is made for these costs, the low maintenance cost of feeding mules is still evident. Mules can be kept in good condition on feeds on which horses will not thrive, and the use of more of them would undoubtedly lower the cost of horse labor on many corn belt farms.

FARM BRIEFS

German millet requires nearly 100 days to mature and must be sown in May, following corn. Much of the so-called German millet seed on the market is Hungarian or common millet or a mixture of them.

Did you ever know a scrub farmer who believed in purebred stock?

Quite often profits from the best cows in the herd go to make up losses from the others.

Brussels sprouts, when well grown, are one of the choicest vegetables for late fall and early winter. Well-grown plants should be set 2x3 feet apart in rich, well-prepared soil.

Persistent trapping and breaking up of nests at intervals from 10 to 12 days will very greatly reduce the visible supply of English sparrows, especially if the people of the whole neighborhood work together. Some people put up nest boxes for the sparrows to use and not only destroy the nests, but catch the sparrows at night by the use of a net on a pole.

The summer milk yield may be kept up with silage and soilage.

Plow furrows around a hill rather than up and down. In case of a downpour the water will soak in when the furrows are across, while if they run up and down the face of the hill the water will run off and wash gullies.

Don't neglect the cornfield. A well cultivated cornfield will yield more than a neglected one.

Mammoth roasters may be obtained by crossing a large vigorous White Plymouth Rock cockerel on big, well-developed yearling light Brahma hens. Feed them well, caponize the cockerels and you ought to get some 12 to 14-pound birds at 9 or 10 months old.

The quicker we get into a confidential relation with our hens, treat them carefully and regularly, use slow movements, and always remember that "hens can cut off the egg production at will," the better will be our net showing in money at the end of the year.

Cucumbers may be planted and will give slicing fruits in autumn.

Over half the manurial value of the feed leaves the cow in the urine, therefore it is important that plenty of bedding be used and absorbents in the gutters to save all liquids. Some use a catch-cistern and liquid sprinkler, but the other plan is more simple and does well enough if the manure is not allowed to ferment or leach out before application to the soil.

To drive fleas away from the stables try a little oil of cloves or oil of pennyroyal.

A promising bunch of growing chicks can be spoiled by one night's sweating. Allowing 100 or more to crowd together in a small coop is sure to be the ruination of some of them. If you would raise the finest fowls, do not allow more than 50 youngsters together at night.

Watch for insects on vines, currants and ornamental plants. Get the first ones appearing, and little damage will result to the plants.

There are pig meals made that are a substitute for the sow's milk, and the pigs will go right on growing without knowing they were weaned.

Some of those who thought grain stacking was useless and took a chance at threshing from the shock, saw their shocks turn green with spouted grain. Learn the art of stacking.

With the arrival of warm weather the army of mites is fast recruited. Get ahead of them by soaking the roosts, drop-boards and floor with crude petroleum. A little goes a long way in disinfecting the premises and destroying lice and mites.

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BIG LOSS SHOWN IN WINTER WHEAT

Government Report Indicates Smallest Crop in Four Years.

The government crop report for June indicated 715,000,000 bushels of wheat, the smallest since 1912. It is 234,000,000 bushels less than in 1915, last year and 296,000,000 bushels below the record yield of 1915.

Oats are estimated at 1,258,000,000 bushels, or 33,000,000 bushels short of a year ago and 285,000,000 bushels under the bumper yield of last year.

Heaviest losses are in winter wheat, of which there is 469,000,000 bushels or 30,000,000 bushels less than a month ago and 206,000,000 bushels short of last year, while the estimate is 186,000,000 bushels under the final returns of 1915 and 25,000,000 bushels short of the five-year average.

Spring wheat crop, 248,000,000 bushels, or 27,000,000 bushels under indicated yield last June and 114,000,000 bushels less than harvested, but 13,000,000 bushels above the five-year average.

A feature of the report was the loss of 16,000,000 bushels winter wheat in Kansas and Oklahoma last month, of which 10,000,000 bushels were in Kansas. That state has 110,514,000 bushels, or 5,000,000 bushels short of last year's harvest, while in June a year ago the promise was for 134,000,000 bushels. In 1914 Kansas raised its bumper crop of 176,000,000 bushels.

Nebraska gained nearly 4,000,000 bushels in May, and the three states west of the Missouri river have the promise of 190,501,000 bushels, or 13,000,000 bushels short of a month ago and 19,000,000 bushels under the final returns of last year.

Four soft wheat states east of the Missouri river have the promise of 74,000,000 bushels, a loss of 7,000,000 bushels last month, while in June a year ago the indicated crop was 101,000,000 bushels, and the present estimate is 100,000,000 bushels short of the actual harvest.

Spring wheat in the three northwestern states is estimated at 184,049,000 bushels, a decrease of 14,000,000 bushels from the June estimate of last year and 101,000,000 bushels under final returns.

Spring wheat acreage for the country decreased 1,594,000 acres, or 1.5 per cent from last year. North Dakota lost 15 per cent and its crop is nearly 50 per cent under last year's.

The condition of winter wheat dropped 9.2 points last month, and is 12 points less than last year and compared with a 10-year average of 82.4. Spring wheat condition is the lowest since 1900, when it was 67.5, and has only been lower four times in the last 50 years.

Oats acreage decreased 181,000 from last year and is 40,599,000, or the second largest on record. Condition of 86.9 is lowest since 1911, and in the last 50 years has been lower than that figure seven times. As compared with 10-year average there is a loss of 2 points.

Rye crop is estimated at 44,000,000 bushels, or 5,000,000 bushels short of last year. Barley acreage increased 364,000. Condition 86.3, lowest in recent years.

Fruit crops as a whole are good, the apple crop prospect is good, especially in the eastern states; but the peach crop promise is rather poor.

The feeding of milk to young chicks has a most favorable influence on the growth and on lessening the mortality. It tends to prevent mortality from all causes, and if fed soon enough and for a sufficiently long period, greatly reduces the death rate caused by bacillary white diarrhea.

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LIFE OF CHARLES E. HUGHES

Charles Evans Hughes was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., on April 11, 1862. He is the son and only offspring of David Charles Hughes, a native of Wales, and Mary C. Connelly, a native of Delaware county, N. Y. The elder Hughes came to New York in 1855 and shortly afterwards became a teacher of languages in the West River Collegiate Institute in Maryland. After a brief supplementary course at Wesleyan university he was ordained a minister in the Baptist church and began his ministerial duties at Glens Falls.

The mother of Justice Hughes was of Holland Dutch stock on her mother's side, and of Irish, English and Welsh on her father's. She is a graduate of Claversack Institute, New York, and until her son was 10 years old had almost exclusive charge of his education. The slow methods of acquiring knowledge in the schools had been tedious to young Charles and at his own request he was permitted to pursue his studies at home. Later, when his father became pastor of a church in New York, the future presidential candidate attended the famous Old 5th Grammar School.

Goes to University.

In 1878, at the age of 14 he entered Madison, now Colgate university, at Hamilton, N. Y. Two years later he entered the sophomore class at Brown university, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1881, not only winning the Dunn premium in English literature, and the Carpenter prize, but delivering the classical oration.

Although his parents had educated him for the ministry, Mr. Hughes had a stronger liking for the law, and in order to obtain the means of further education along these lines, he secured a position at Delaware academy, Delhi, N. Y., as instructor in Greek, Latin and mathematics. During this period he read law every afternoon in the office of Judge Gleason.

He came to New York in the fall of 1882 and entered Columbia College Law School. Two years later he graduated from Columbia with the highest honor, known as the prize fellowship, which carried iwth it an appointment as tutor for three years at a salary of $500 a year. He became a member of the New York bar the same year and obtained a position with the firm of Chamberlain, Carter and Hornblower.

Gave Private "Quiz."

From this year until 1887 the young law clerk not only performed his duties as prize tutor, at Columbia, but added to his income by conducting a private "quiz" two nights every week, among students who desired his aid.

The following year, 1888, he became a member of the firm of Carter, Hughes and Cravath, which soon afterward was succeeded by the firm of Carter, Hughes and Kellogg. During this same year he was married to Miss Antoinette Carter, the daughter of Walter S. Carter, the senior member of his firm, who was noted in his day for doing more for young lawyers, perhaps, than any man of his time. It is hardly necessary to state that his daughter, Mrs. Hughes, is a woman of rare grace and accomplishment, and of a simplicity of taste, that will enable her to adorn any position she may be destined to fill.

There are three Hughes children, Charles E., Jr., a graduate of Harvard, Helen and Catherine.

Mr. Hughes' severe application to the law during his early practice in New York made heavy inroads on his health and in 1891 he accepted a professorship at Cornell university where the tax on his energy would not be so great. But two years later he returned to New York and entered on the practice of his profession with renewed vigor. He is at present a member of the firm of Hughes, Rounds and Sherman. He is also a trustee of Brown university, which conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws in June, 1906.

While Mr. Hughes has long been recognized by his fellow members of the bar as a man of extraordinary ability, the public had heard little of him until the year 1905, when he accepted the appointment of chief counselor to the Stephens Gas Investigating committee. This committee was appointed by the legislature to investigate the gas and electric lighting business of the city of New York. In this investigation, which covered a period of three weeks, Mr. Hughes proved that the Consolidated Gas Company had a monopoly of the gas and electric business of the metropolis. After he made his report to the legislative committee he went to Albany and assisted in framing a number of bills calculated to bring relief to the gas consumers of Manhattan.

Insurance Quiz.

Mr. Hughes' next conspicuous public service was in connection with the Life Insurance investigation, which began in the late summer of 1905. This investigation grew out of the internal dissensions of the Equitable Life Assurance Company.

Mr. Hughes was called from abroad by the Legislative Committee which had been appointed to investigate life insurance conditions in New York. And it is, perhaps, his work as chief counselor to this committee on which his fame chiefly rests.

While conducting his probe into life insurance conditions Mr. Hughes was offered the nomination, by the Republicans, of the office of mayor of New York. He declined to entertain the offer.

The insurance investigation lasted four months and the chief counselor to the committee proved himself to be a man of indefatigable industry. There is no gainsaying the fact that Mr. Hughes succeeded in unearthing gross irregularities by the insurance companies of New York in the conduct of their business, and that on the whole much good came from the investigation and from his individual work, but the charge has frequently been made from high authoritative sources that his investigation failed in accomplishing the most vital ends.

Nevertheless he emerged from the Armstrong investigation with the reputation of being one of the shrewdest and most penetrating cross examiners at the American bar.

While the luster and fame of this insurance investigation were still on him Mr. Hughes was selected by the Republicans of New York as their candidate for governor and was elected in the autumn of 1906, defeating William Randolph Hearst.

Becomes National Figure.

As governor of the great state of New York Mr. Hughes almost at once expanded into national proportions, exhibiting an aptitude for statesmanship that surprised his most ardent admirers. His career as governor was such as to keep the people undecided as to whether he was a progressive or a reactionary, and even now there is much controversy over the subject. While it might be said that his training and mental habits gave him a natural tendency towards conservatism, he nevertheless seemed to act without favoritism and to urge legislation along lines that were considered extremely radical by machine politicians.

Many of the laws of the state of New York were written by him while he was governor. And in urging their passage, if he encountered a hostile legislature, it was his habit to go out among the people and talk direct to them. In this way he usually got what he wanted.

He was re-elected governor in 1908, and before his second term was concluded President Taft appointed him to the bench of the United States supreme court.

Among the many things accomplished by Mr. Hughes as governor, may be mentioned the passage of the utilities bill, and the later extension of the authority of the Public Service Commission to include telephones and telegraph; a new code of insurance law; reorganization to the banking system; the practical suppression of secret lobbying by compelling the registration of lobbyists; the passage of an employers' liability law, with compensation to workmen injured in accidents; the suppression of gambling on New York race tracks; the passage of the 80-cent gas bill, and the successful maintenance of that measure in the United States supreme court; the adoption of a graduated inheritance tax; the veto of the 2-cent railroad fare; and the blocking of the income tax amendment to the United States constitution.

Mentioned in 1908.

In 1908 Governor Hughes' name was frequently mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for president, but his name was not presented at the convention of that year.

It had been said by his friends that the goal of his ambition was the supreme court of the United States. If that was the case his highest ambition was realized in 1910 when President Taft appointed him an Associate Justice to the highest bench in the country. He took his exalted seat on October 1, 1910.

Since becoming an Associate Justice Mr. Hughes has participated in the hearing of several notable cases, among them being the Tobacco Trust and the Standard Oil cases. Not being a member of the court at the time the latter case was brought to trial he did not hand down an opinion. In the case of the Tobacco Trust he coincided with Chief Justice White, who personally wrote the majority opinion of the court. There was, however, but one dissenting opinion, that of the late Justice Harlan.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the Republican candidate is the suddenness of his rise. His public career dates only as far back as 1905, when as an unknown lawyer 43 years old, he was engaged by the Steven's legislative committee to conduct the investigation of the Consolidated Gas Comapny.

Although that investigation marked the turning point in his career and brought him before his fellow men as a man of mark, he declined to act for the committee until he had been convinced that it meant business and that he was to be given a free hand in conducting the investigation. This is cited as an instance to show that he, like all strong men, insist on doing things their own way, without being hampered whatsoever; if they are to do them at all.

By many Mr. Hughes has been termed "cold" and "distant," but his friends say that it is only the manner of a just and consciencious man who refused to appoint undeserving politicians to public office. Those who know him best say that underneath his rather austere mein, he has a warm and affectionate nature.

The charge has been often made that Mr. Hughes is an ultra-conservative, holding up the law as a sort of fetish, to be worshipped. In answer to this his friends cite the remark he made at Chautauqua in 1907, "Human society cannot be stable unless it is progressive," and again in an address on Washingtons' birthday at Chicago in 1908 when he said, "The common welfare must be the supreme law."

This opinion, say his friends, could not be held by a strict constructionist. Such a man, they believe, could not become "fossilized" on any question.

As further instance of this his friends quote again from the address just alluded to: "Special interests must keep their hands off the government in city, state and nation. The common welfare must be the supreme law. The lobbies, which have been maintained in legislative halls, the efforts to pervert administration by securing the service for particular interests of those who pose as servants of the people, the corruption of the sole means by which the people can express their will, have been the effective causes of public distrust of government, and furnish the most serious pretext for assaults upon our institutions."

His friends state that this sentiment marks him as one of the most conscientious men that ever appeared in American public life.

The Republican candidate is an intensely religious man and yet is said to be very broad in his religious views. He assisted in the organization of the Baptist Sunday school of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the superintendent. This circumstance is pointed out by his opponents as evidence that he is too closely allied to the great financial interests to be impartial in dealing with questions where their interests are concerned.

He's Analytical.

The most marked mental characteristic of Mr. Hughes is, perhaps, his analytical faculty together with a remarkable power of synthesis. As a lawyer he specialized both in contracts and evidence, which exercised both of these faculties of his mind. But since his public career began he is said to have made an exhaustive study of political and sociological matters until now he has a remarkable insight into these subjects.

The human side of Mr. Hughes is shown to a conspicuous degree, in his home. He is intensely devoted to his family, making his children his companions wherever possible, and superintending their education with care and wisdom. He is a great lover of the mountains and every summer finds him either in the Alps or the Adirondacks, when a journey abroad is impossible. Being, as he is, a great lover of outdoor life, his friends say that he is a capital companion on such occasions. It is then that the geniality of his nature comes to the surface and makes him a whole hearted participant in the merriment of camp life.

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No. 7746—Ladies' Apron.

Cut in one size. The odd style of buttoning over the shoulders almost to yoke line, gives the semblance of the cape effect — now good style in other garments. Edging is used to finish the square neck and sleeve; an elastic at the waist adjusts the garment, which slips on over the head.

No. 7711—Ladies' Skirt.

Cut in sizes 24 to 30 inches, waist measure. This two-gored skirt is mounted on a raised waistline and with yokes to which the front and back gores are gathered. A trimming fish is a decorative feature of the back yoke and nothing could be more novel than the placing of a pocket at the lower edge of each yoke.

No. 7703—Boys' Spit.

Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. The middy blouse of this suit shows a novelty in the deep, odd shaped yoke, over which a sailor collar shows up effectively in contrasting goods, while the shield and standing collar are of self material. Straight trousers are used.

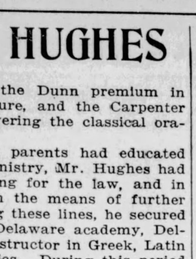
No. 7702—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 4 and 6 years. Without any ornament, this little dress wins admiration solely on account of its design. The odd closing outline is noteworthy; the square neck and novel sleeve cuffs are of interest and the four-gored skirt, marked with a separate belt, is graceful and girlish.

No. 7725—Misses' Corset Cover and Petticoat.

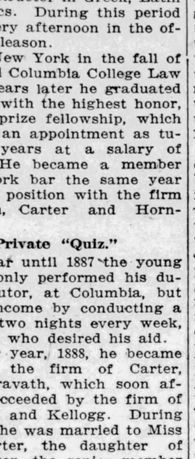
Cut in sizes 14 to 20 years. This design allows you to choose between a combination garment and a separate cover and petticoat. At the waistline the corset cover is slightly gathered; when it is made separate, beading is used to join to a petium.

No. 7767—Infants' Diaper Drawers.



Cut in one size. The cut of this diaper drawers is not so loose that wads or ridges will be formed, nor yet so tight that there will be pressure on the body parts it covers. It is just right to guard against the baby being fretful, closes in envelope style, with buttons, as illustrated.

No. 7723—Ladies' Working Set.



Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. To give the air of a business suit to a working outfit is indeed art — this model proves it, with its belted coat banded at the neck and down front, where the closing is made. The skirt is cut in three gores.

No. 7760—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure. Summery and graceful in its lines is this waist, which is gathered front and back to a "drop yoke," in curved outline. A handsome collar is made richer, with edging and a deep cuff on short sleeve is similarly favored.

No. 7785—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches, bust measure. A dress that is up to the minute in style features. At a glance we note the striking combination effect, the blouse is of plain material. The four-gored skirt is in all striped goods and has the necessary ripple to its fall to win approbation.

No. 7771—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 8 to 14 years. For softness and beauty this frock claims your attention and consideration. The cape Bertha buttoning on each shoulder is very quaint, with edging and insertion at the neck and trimming the lower edge.

THE BLADE BOOK OF FASHIONS.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

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FRENCH ADMIT FORT VAUX LOSS

Acknowledge Germans Have Taken the Doorway to Verdun.

Paris June 8.—The capture by the Germans of Fort Vaux, a key position of the French northeast of Verdun, was officially admitted today by the French war office.

The fort had been demolished by heavy shell fire before it was given up, the communique said.

French soldiers made a gallant defense of the blasted works for seven days, during which time the Germans attacked night and day, hurling wave after wave of troops against the fort and shelling it with unprecedented violence in the lull between infantry assaults.

On Tuesday night, the Germans gained a foothold in the fort, and all through the balance of the night and all day Wednesday the battle raged with the men at hand-to-hand grips. It was a bloody combat in trenches and caves and underground passage ways where the soldiers grappled like wild beasts. In the meantime the big German guns were pouring their salvoes of drum fire against the French rear and hurling curtain of shells across the communication ways to prevent reinforcements from reaching Major Raynal, commander at Fort Vaux.

On Wednesday, the French, completely cut off, had to surrender.

German attacks were made against French positions east and west of the fort, all night but despite their ferocity all were repulsed.

Fort Vaux was known as the doorway to Verdun on the northeast. It lies on a high bluff and is only about three miles from the city of Verdun.

This is the second of the forts defending Verdun to be captured by the crown prince. The first was Fort Douaumont, which, like Fort Vaux is on the eastern side of the Meuse.

Fort Vaux, unlike the old-time fortresses, was a series of earthworks with hidden batteries.

It commands important territory to the northeast and southeast.

The capture of Fort Vaux cost the Germans enormous losses. The ravines around the works are full of corpses.

The fort has long since been dismantled and is regarded by the French command as merely of value as an observation post. It is asserted that its occupation will not help the Germans to take Verdun any more than their capture of Fort Douaumont, which they held for three months without being able to make a step forward.

Behind Fort Vaux the enemy is confronted by an exceptionally strong inner line, to the defense of which both nature and military art have given their greatest aid. This line includes the positions of Froideterre and the heights of Souville and Tavannes, which are crowned with forts. Vaux forms an advance work which supplements the defense of Souville forts.

As Vaux is the furthest point from the River Meuse of the Verdun defenses, it is less affected by the flanking fire from the French batteries west of the river than other positions. This explains why the Germans chose it as the point through which to make a determined effort to force a way to the inner lines of the Verdun forts, notwithstanding that, by the conformation of the ground, it was the most difficult to attack in the whole region.

FIND RELIEF IN SIMPLE TREATMENT

White Mineral Oil Is Now Doctors' Choice.

Those who suffer from neuralgia, headaches, indigestion, insomnia, nausea, bad blood and general depression will be glad to know of the gratifying experiences of many Blade readers. When physicians like Dr. Arbuthnot Lane, the eminent London surgeon, and his colleagues of equal standing in America, endorsed the use of simple white mineral oil as a positive treatment for the ills described above, they did so, after assuring themselves that the primary cause of trouble was often auto-intoxication, a bodily misfortune induced by neglect of the bowels or failure to find the real remedy for constipation. They found that constipation is one of the greatest menaces to bodily health known to the medical fraternity, and that it too often is underestimated until a severe condition has set in. Their experiences with drugs and cathartics led to the discovery that these treatments often aggravated the trouble after giving temporary relief, because they saturate the system and make larger doses necessary each time treatment is found essential. Often, too, cathartics and drugs breed drug habits that are difficult to shake off.

But, nowadays, the situation is different. Nature's own remedy is known to us. Doctors wonder why it was not discovered before. It has been found that white mineral oil relieves the body of many of its ills by getting at the bowels in nature's ways and restoring their natural healthy condition. White mineral oil is a lubricator of the system. It works smoothly and beneficially. It is non-absorbing, tasteless and odorless.

White mineral oil is now available to all in its purest, most effective form, which is known as Lubriol, and may be secured direct from the refiners for seventy-five cents a pint. Lubriol is a health promoter that is pleasant to take. It does not collect in the system. It does its work and passes out of the body with the action of the bowels. It is good for children as well as grownups. Doctors recommend Lubriol. It is now a necessity to every household. Send seventy-five cents to the Lubriol Laboratories, 1439 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio. A pint of Lubriol will be sent you postpaid, guaranteed against breakage. The editor of the Weekly Blade attests the financial standing of the Lubriol Co., so you may have no hesitancy in remitting by money order.—Adv.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, June 5.—SENATE—Not in session; meets Thursday.

HOUSE—Considered miscellaneous bills requiring unanimous consent. Adopted conference report on Oregon and California land grant bill.

Tuesday, June 6.—SENATE—No session.

HOUSE—Debated diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Wednesday, June 7.—SENATE—Not in session.

HOUSE—Passed diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, carrying $5,000,000. Passed numerous minor bills.

Thursday, June 8.—SENATE—Convened at noon. Adjourned to noon Saturday.

HOUSE — Passed bill penalizing threats against the President, prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors on excursion boats and other vessels, and authorizing the construction of bridges over various streams. Resolution introduced for participating in San Francisco exposition and to name a special day for collecting Armenian relief funds.

Friday, June 9.—SENATE—Not in session. Meets Saturday.

HOUSE—Passed many private bills.

Saturday, June 10.—SENATE—Met at noon. Adjourned to noon Tuesday.

HOUSE—Passed bills establishing Lassen volcanic park in the Sierra Nevada mountains in California and accepting Washington state's cessation of exclusive jurisdiction over Mont Rainier national park.

Run Wall Street School.

Nearly 1,000 students have enrolled in a new course in New York University which has been established by the bankers and brokers of Wall street.

The object of the course is to qualify the employes of Wall street concerns for higher positions, besides making them more efficient in their present ones.

DAVID DUNNE

by B. K. MARIATES

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Continued From First Page.

force back of what he said like the force back of the projectile. About the form of the hardened sinner, Miggs, David drew a circle of innocence that no one ventured to cross. Simply, convincingly and concisely he summed up, with a forceful appeal to their intelligence, their honor, and their justice.

The reply by the assistant to the prosecutor was perfunctory and ineffective. The charge of the judge was neutral. The jury left the room, and were out eight and one-quarter minutes. As they filed in, the foreman sent a triumphant telepathic message to David before he quietly drawled out:

"Not guilty, year honor."

The first movement was from Mrs. Miggs. And she came straight to David, not to the jury.

"David," said the Judge, who had cleared his throat desperately and wiped his glasses carefully, at the look in the eyes of the young lawyer when they had rested on the defendant's wife, "hereafter our office will be the refuge for all the riffraff in the country."

This was his only comment, but the Judge did not hesitate to turn over any case to him thereafter.

When David had added a few more victories to his first one, Jud made one of his periodical diversions by an offense against the law which was far more serious in nature than his previous misdeeds had been. M'ri came out to the farm to discuss the matter.

"Barnabis, Martin thinks you had better let the law take its course this time. He says it's the only procedure left untried to reform Jud. He is sure he can get a light sentence for him—two years."

"M'ri," said Barnabas, in a voice vibrating with reproach, "do you want Jud to go to prison?"

M'ri paled.

"I want to do what is best for him, Barnabas. Martin thinks it will be a salutary lesson."

"I wonder, M'ri," said Barnabas, slowly, "if the Judge had a son of his own, he would try to reform him by putting him behind bars."

"Oh, Barnabas!" protested M'ri, with a burst of tears.

"He's still my boy, if he is wild, M'ri."

"But, Barnabas, Martin's patience is exhausted. He has got him out of trouble so many times—and, oh, Barnas, he says he won't under any circumstances take the case! He is ashamed to face the court and jury with such a palpably guilty client. I have pleaded with him, but I can't influence him. You know how set he can be!"

"Wal, there are other lawyers," said Barnabas grimly.

David had remained silent and constrained during this conversation, the lines of his young face setting like steel. Suddenly he left the house and paced up and down in the orchard, to wrestle once more with the old problem of his boyhood days. It was different now. Then it was a question of how much he must stand from Jud for the sake of the benefits bestowed by the offender's father. Now it meant a sacrifice of principle. He had made his boyish boast that he would defend only those who were wrongfully accused. To take this case would be to bring his wagon down from the star. Then suddenly he found himself disposed to arraign himself for selfishly clinging to his ideals.

He went back to the house, where M'ri was still tearfully arguing and protesting. He came up to Barnabas.

"I will clear Jud, if you will trust the case to me, Uncle Barnabas."

Barnabas grasped his hand.

"Bless you, Dave, my boy," he said "I wanted you to, but Jud has been—wal, I didn't like to ask you."

"David," said M'ri, when they were alone, "Martin said you wouldn't take a case where wou were convinced of the guilt of the client."

"I shall take this case," was David's quiet reply.

"Really, David, Martin thinks it will be best for Jud—"

"I don't want to do what is best for Jud, Aunt M'ri, I want to do what is best for Uncle Barnabas. It's the first chance I ever had to do anything for him."

When Judge Thorne found that David was determined to defend Jud, he gave him some advice:

"You must get counter evidence, if you can, David. If you have any lingering idea that you can appeal to the jury on acount of Barnabas being Jud's father, root out that idea. There's no chance of rural juries tempering justice with mercy. With them it's an eye for an eye, every time."

David had an infinitely harder task in clearing Jud than he had had in defending Miggs. The evidence was clear, the witnesses sure and wary, and the prisoner universally detested save by evil-minded companions, but these obstacles brought out in full force all David's indomitable will and alertness. He tipped up and entrapped the prosecution's witnesses with lightning dexterity. One of them chanced to be a man whom David had befriended, and he aided him by replying shrewdly in Jud's favor.

But it was Jud himself who proved to be David's trump card. He was keen, crafty and quick to seize his lawyer's most subtle suggestions. His memory was accurate, and with David's steering he avoided all traps set for him on cross examination. When David stood before the jury for the most stubborn fight he had yet made, his mother's last piece of advice—all she had to bequeath him—permeated every effort. He put into his argument all the compelling force within him. There were no ornate sentences this time, but he concentrated his powers of logic and persuasiveness upon his task. The jury was out two hours, during which time Barnabas and Jud sat side by side, pale and anxious, but upheld by David's confident assurance of victory.

He kept his word. Jud was cleared.

"You're a smart lawyer, Dave," commented Uncle Larimy.

David looked at him whimsically.

"I had a smart client, Uncle Larimy."

"That's what you did, Dave, but he's gettin' too dernd smart. You'd a done some of us a favor if you'd let him git sent up."

CHAPTER V.

"Dave," said Barnabas on one memorable day, "the Jedge hez hed his innings trying to make you a lawyer. Now it's my turn."

"All right, Uncle Barnabas, I am ready."

"Hain't you hed enough of law, Dave? You've given it a good trial, and showed what you could do. It'll be a big help to you to know the law, and it'll allers be sumthin' to fall back on when things get slack, but ain't you pinin' fer somethin' a leetle spryer?"

"Yes, I am," was the frank admission. "I like the excitement attending a case, and the fight to win, but it's drudgery between times—like soldiering in time of peace."

"Wal, Dave, I've got a job fer you wuth hevin', and one that starts toward what you air a-goin' to be."

David's breath came quickly.

"What is it?"

"Thar's no reason at all why you can't go to legislatur' and make new laws instead of settin' in the Jedge's office and larnin' to dodge old ones. I'm a-runnin' politics in these parts, and I'm a-goin' to git you nominated. After that, you'll go the hull gamut—so 't will be up the ladder and over the wall fer you, Dave."

So, David, to the astonishment of the Judge, put his foot on the first round of the political ladder as candidate for the legislature. At the same time Janey returned from the school in the east, where she had been "finished," and David's heart beat an inspiring tattoo every time he looked at her, but he was nominated by a speech-loving, speech-demanding district, and he had so many occasions for oratory that only snatches of her companionship were possible throughout the summer.

Joe came on to join in the excitement attending the campaign. It had been some time since his last visit, and he scarcely recognized David when he met him at the Lafferton station.

"Well, Dave," said the ranchman, "if you are as strong as you look, you won't need my help in the campaign."

To be Continued.

SHAW STARTS FIGHT FOR TRADE EXPANSION

Chicago, June 8.—Former Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, who was thought to be out of politics, has "come back." He is here with headquarters at the Congress hotel, working to get into the Republican platform a declaration for trade expansion and protection.

Mr. Shaw declares that the Republicans cannot win by merely denouncing President Wilson, and a constructive platform is essential to party success.

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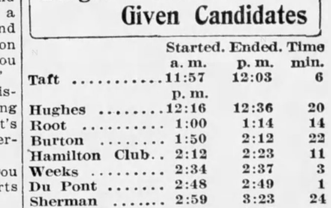

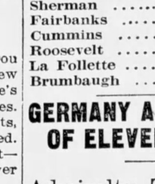

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12 ESCAPE AFTER HAMPSHIRE SINKS

Survivors of Kitchener Disaster Washed Ashore Aboard Raft.

London, June 9.—At least 12 men escaped death when the British cruiser Hampshire went down off the Orkney islands with Earl Kitchener and the members of his staff, it became officially known last night when the admiralty issued a statement that a dozen survivors had been washed ashore on a raft.

The only name that has been given out is that of Hurley, a Mrs. Hurley having been informed her husband was saved.

The admiralty report, which was very brief, stated the 12 survivors are a warrant officer and 11 seamen.

Dispatches from Thurso, Scotland, yesterday reported several bodies of victims of the Hampshire had been washed ashore. Among them was that of Lieut. Col. O. A. Fitzgerald, private military secretary to Earl Kitchener.

This would seem to indicate that the British field marshal most certainly perished, as it is not likely Earl Kitchener's field secretary would leave his side after the cruiser began to sink.

Length of Ovations Given Candidates

	Started. a. m.	Ended. p. m.	Time min.
Taft	11:57	12:03	6
	p. m.		
Hughes	12:16	12:36	20
Root	1:00	1:14	14
Burton	1:50	2:12	22
Hamilton Club	2:12	2:23	11
Weeks	2:34	2:37	3
Du Pont	2:48	2:49	1
Sherman	2:59	3:23	24
Fairbanks	3:42	4:17	35
Cummins	4:42	4:59	17
Roosevelt	5:13	5:52	39
La Follette	6:28	6:29	1
Brumbaugh	6:38	6:39	1

GERMANY ADMITS LOSS OF ELEVEN BATTLESHIPS

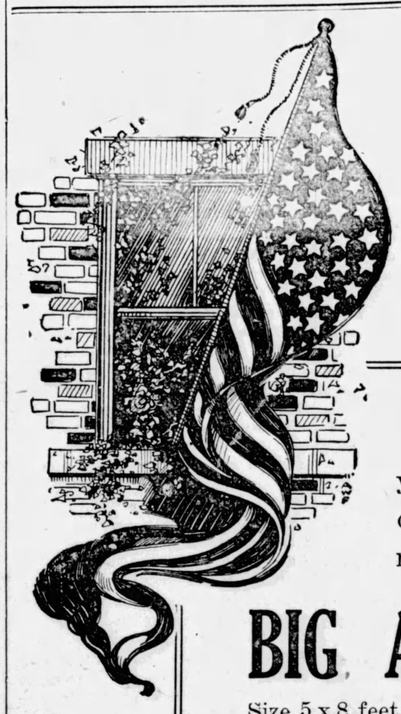
Admiralty, Though, Refuses to Say Dreadnaught Sank.

Berlin, June 8.—The loss of 11 warships in the battle with the British off Jutland is now admitted by the admiralty. They are one battle cruiser, one ship of the line of older construction, four small cruisers and five torpedo boats.

Sixty-two first line ships were engaged on both sides, it is stated, not counting light cruisers, torpedo boats, destroyers and submarines.

DEVICE TO REGISTER OXIDE OF CARBON IN GAS MADE

London, June 12.—Apparatus to register automatically the percentage of oxide of carbon in illuminating gas has been invented by an Englishman.



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THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1916.

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Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

There is no buttermilk of human kindness.

The fellow who whines is advertising himself as a failure.

What Mexico needs: A good licking, deader bandits, revived industries, progressive agriculture, better schools, higher ideals and more soap.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat suggests a state bird. What state will be the first to adopt the stork?

General Goethals, who has been like a father to the Panama canal, now believes that it will live a life above reproach.

Ambassador Gerard may see peace, as he says. Surely he doesn't hear it.

To the survivors of Verdun, if there are to be any, thunder may hereafter sound like the beat of a muffled drum.

Why are there no pacifist parades? The walking is good.

Colonel Bailey says June "is the month of the hallelujah stomach in Texas." The old New England poets didn't know how to express their emotions.

Sensitive risibilities, not a sense of humor, make girls giggle.

Is it not possible that spots on the sun portend something good, like the end of war, for instance? We need more cheerful astronomers.

Because a man is willing to bet ninety-eight cents or a dollar on his opinion doesn't make it valuable.

A wave of patriotism would be a good thing for the country's emotions, to say nothing of the national liver.

Columbus, N. M., has taken on new life since the Villa raid, and really hopes to become quite a sprightly little town before the bandit is caught.

"When women rule," says a bright paragrapher, "then the national bird will be a peacock." That would be a fine tribute to the male sex.

After all, mankind could not get along without surgeons. They recently removed two forks and a spoon from one fellow's interior. Neither a blacksmith nor a plumber could have done the job.

Any issue that desires to be met will find Colonel Roosevelt ready to face it.

There is nothing much funnier than the other fellow's black eye.

One might easily suspect that President Wilson is for peace in Europe and war in the Republican party.

Many are recalling the battle of Manila Bay, and the absence of any dispute as to which side won.

Now comes a doctor who opposes "unnecessary kissing." Must have reference to women kissing each other.

If it should turn out that Villa is really dead never again could we have faith in a Mexican lie.

A man may get drunk on food, as one booze advocate says, but while he is gorging himself his children are not starving.

To be an observing person it is not necessary to have a rubber neck.

New York's monster preparedness parade, and the still larger one following in Chicago, have demonstrated that the spirit of Americanism in this country is a big thing, not confined to one section. Like the fat lady in the sideshow, it's big all over.

"Explorer Shackleton Fails," says a headline. But we can's see it that way. He got back.

The goatee is threatening mankind.

No matter how clean the house is, a pink-and-white baby can roll over on the rug a few times and accumulate dirt.

Sometimes a fashion hint is as violent as a kick.

Maybe the robin has no song, as some people argue, but nevertheless we like to hear him sing.

Old Carranza must be given credit for imagination. He imagines he is thundering in his notes.

A politician is always fiddling around at something to attract attention, but a statesman must wait for an occasion before he can rise.

"A Minnesota minister says a man is on the downward path when he can no longer remember all of the Ten Comamndments." But isn't it better to observe than to remember them?

The North Sea fight was slow. Possibly better markmanship would have facilitated matters.

"Luther Burbank can grow grapes on fig trees." Many of Mr. Burbank's achievements are more spectacular than useful.

"How can you tell when you are really in love?" Well, how can you tell when goose pimples are creeping up your back or when a lump gets into your throat? The goose pimples tingle, and you know you must swallow the lump or choke.

The hyphen is the chigger in our national anatomy.

It's a fine tribute to fellow man to say he's as honest as the day is long in June.

Friend Carranza may yet call Uncle Sam a sheep thief. He's working up to something of that kind from day to day.

For President, Charles E. Hughes

Whatever doubt the country may have had as to the position of Charles E. Hughes on the vital issues of the hour, that doubt is ended now. Whatever fear there may have been that the Supreme Court Justice was lacking in strength of conviction or courage of expression, that fear has disappeared. No one may read his telegram of acceptance and doubt either the moral courage or the intellectual strength of the man whom, wisely, the Republican party has chosen for leadership.

His declaration of principles was, in itself, an adequate party platform. It dealt with the vitally important questions of the day without evasion and without gloves. Notable for its dignity, that dignity was still splendidly suggestive of the clenched fist and the square jaw and the American backbone which the country so vitally needs and which, throughout the Wilson aministration, has been so pitifully lacking at Washington.

The Republican convention at Chicago chose wisely when it named Charles E. Hughes its standard bearer. For, as his first utterance as a candidate has proved, he is and will be a leader of dauntless courage and highest purpose and one to whom a humiliated nation can turn in all confidence and assurance and faith.

Theodore Roosevelt, First Citizen

Whatever the effect on the future of the Progressive party may be, there can be no shadow of doubt that Colonel Roosevelt's declination of the presidential nomination was an act of courage and patriotism and plain duty that should win for him the gratitude of every true citizen of the republic. In the light of the splendid battle he has waged for real Americanism and fearless citizenship, he could have followed no other course.

For months the country has rung with his plea for Nationalism. For months he has been preaching the vital necessity for the defeat of the inadequate Wilson and his un-American policies. Over and over again he has declared his purpose to aid unselfishly any man who could lead the United States back to a place of dignity and strength among the nations. And when Justice Hughes, with his splendid record as statesman and citizen was named as Wilson's opponent, Colonel Roosevelt could not, in honor and patriotism, do otherwise than he did—declare his support of the Republican nominee conditional only upon a satisfactory expression of Mr. Hughes' devotion to the great cause of Americanism.

It was the brave thing for Colonel Roosevelt to do—the patriotic and unselfish and fine thing. It marks him once again the greatest man of his generation and the first citizen of the republic he loves and serves.

A Little Mexican History.

Taylor, with 5,000 Americans, defeated Santa Anna, with 20,000 Mexicans, at the battle of Buena Vista.

Scott captured the City of Mexico with 6,000 men.

Doniphan, with less than a thousand men, defeated 1,200 Mexicans at Bracito river and later, with a force reduced to 924 men, routed 4,000 Mexican soldiers strongly entrenched and provided with great stores of ammunition and arms.

Against the 12,000 American soldiers in Mexico are 30,000 to 35,000 Carranzista troops. The disadvantage justifies some uneasiness. But in the light of history, we need entertain no troubling as to the outcome. There is no reason to believe that the Mexican under Obregon is more of a soldier than he who served with Santa Anna.

A Strain on Texas.

Texas is one of the most solid parts of the Solid South. In sixteen years, the smallest plurality it has given the Democratic nominee for the Presidency has been 105,000, the average plurality 138,000. The Texan is not simply a loyal Democrat. He votes the ticket as a matter of habit just as his Daddy, as a matter of habit, "toted" a gun. He feels uncomfortable doing anything else.

This year, the Texas habit is going to be subjected to such a strain as it has never experienced in all its ballot-casting career. The state, more than any other, has had to sit as a helpless spectator while the Wilson Mexican policy was performing. It could not turn its back and think of other things. It might have been shot if it had. Texas industry, Texas commerce, the peace of mind and the sense of security of all Texas, has been made to suffer because the President was more thoughtful of the sensibilities of Mexican cut-throats than of those Texans who helped to vote him into office.

Texas knows that when it votes for Wilson next November it will be endorsing the Mexican policy. We know it will go through the business heroically. Thus in their time have the inhabitants of the Texas lowlands licked quinine from their knife blades. If a bad face is made over stamping O. K. on the Mexican policy, let us consider the courage of the deed and forget that Texas is simply obeying habit.

THE MAY PREMIUM

An Illinois man sent in the largest list of Blade subscribers during the month of May—100. He wins the watch.

Justice Brandeis .

In his years of practice at the bar, Louis Brandeis accumulated more than the average lawyer's collection of enemies. They were powerful and influential enemies, bitter, unforgiving and they neither hesitated to bring charges nor to press them.

The public was convinced some weeks ago that the accusations against Brandeis were largely insubstantial. To the everyday man, they looked as if they represented feelings rather than actual wrongs. The offenses, such as seemed to be proved, were too subtle for the layman to understand as offenses. They involved that thing known as "professional ethics" which include not merely the moralities known to all men, but also special moralities applying only to the conduct of a lawyer among his own kind.

The interest in Brandeis shifts now from the senate to the supreme court room. It is a matter of history that men known elsewhere as progressive have become conservative when they donned the justice robes. There is a fairly recent case in which a southerner who in another court had the reputation of "leaning back" became, on the supreme bench, extremely "advanced" in his decisions.

The country will watch Brandeis with more than usual interest, not only because of the fight over his nomination, but also out of curiosity as to the effect, if any, which the new responsibilities will have upon him.

Mules as Voters.

The supreme court of West Virginia has been compelled to take cognizance of a piece of humor perpetrated by election officers in one corner of the state. These gentlemen, after registering the male adult human beings without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, proceeded to enroll as qualified voters the mules resident and possessed in the county.

The position of the election officers is not hard to understand. In some of his manifestations, it is hard to tell a voter from a mule. At a certain stage in every campaign the elector is no more open to argument than a mule reverting to type. He is "set" as a mule in the matter of biases and prejudices, likes and dislikes. One of the queer habits of electioneers is that of buttonholing a man who's on his way to the voting booth. There is nothing that better illutrates lost motion and wasted energy. Voters at this point are their most mulish.

Some political conspirators have voted ancient city directories and the male population of cemeteries. We recall an instance where a magazine subscription list was voted and another case in which the dog pound decided a close contest. We congratulate the West Virginians on improving upon the practice. When they brought in a substitute for the voter they got something like him.

Heaping Disasters.

When Winston Churchill sang his swan song upon departing from the British cabinet last November, he predicted that before affairs would grow better for the Allies they would grow worse.

Events have made that prediction grimly true. Matters have grown worse for the Allies, even though they have made the determination to win more firm. Since November, the Central Powers have completed the conquest of Servia. They have taken Montenegro and sent its king into flight. The Russian winter campaign has been halted. The terrible drive at Verdun has started and made progress. The British at Kut-el-Amara have been forced to surrender. The toll of the German submarines has become higher. Britain has lost several magnificent warships in an inconclusive naval battle. And now as if to top the heap of disasters Earl Kitchener, the military idol of the English, has been drowned or killed at sea.

Worse has happened. Churchill, if he has not been vindicated as a politician, has yet established a claim upon renown as a prophet.

A Form of Adventure.

There is an organization known as the American Society of Thrift. It appears to have unusual facilities for gathering stories about people who make experiments in saving. We copy two of them:

"Ten young men in Kiren, Iowa, have made a compact to lay aside $5 each Monday morning for a year. This they expect to do by practicing small economies. At the end of the year each will have $260 to his credit. If he invests it wisely it will earn each year the equivalent to a week's salary without his working for it.

"Children of Cook county, Ill., are learning industry and thrift from their truck gardens. One little girl, Matilda Meyer, raised last season enough beans, tomatoes, carrots and other garden stuff to bring her $146.65. Her total expenses were $4.15. Therefore, she made a clear profit of $142.50 on her garden plot of 44 square rods of land."

To Americans to whom the thing is new, the exercise of thrift has something of the flavor of adventure. It is like making a dull and commonplace investment and have it turn out to be a most amazing treasure.

No matter how much fault a man has to find with human nature, he must admit that he would be lonesome away from it.

No woman ever had so many children of her own that she couldn't become intensely interested in every new baby that appeared in her neighborhood.

When it comes to dreadnaughts, there is Verdun.

Fading Issues.

In several ways, the leading political parties virtually approximate each other. Policies which once were issues and divided them are now held in common. The border lines have grown faint.

The Democratic party, which was founded upon the Jeffersonian principle that the government had no business to interfere with the individual, is no less committed to regulation than the Republican party. The Democrats who but a short time ago denounced public ownership of all kinds as vicious and criminal, have only lately undertaken to build a government railroad in Alaska and would, if they could, put a fleet of government owned merchant vessels on the sea. The protective tariff is no longer a Republican property. "Protectionist" Democrats claim part interest in it.

The merging and smothering of traditional issues will give us a new kind of campaign this year. Aside from foreign policies and the policy of national defense, we are likely to hear little indeed about issues. The battle will be fought over administration. Campaigners may say little about principles, but a good deal about efficiency in government. The Republicans will expose the extravagance of the Democrats, parade the broken Democratic promises, tell of the destruction of the civil service laws, the failure of the postal service, the failure to collect the income tax to within several millions of the taxes due, the creation of a war tax in time of peace, the treasury deficit and the collapsing fiscal system—all of them having to do with practices, not with policies.

If the foreign questions and preparedness could be kept out of the contest, the country would benefit from the campaign. For it would lay the business of government before the people as they have never had a chance to behold it. As it is, the Republicans will have much to say about the way the business has been run and the Democrats much to defend. If some profit does not flow out of the controversy, in the way of better government, whether the ins stay in or the outs remain out, we should be surprised.

JAPAN HOLDS OFF ON CHINA

Will Send No More Troops Into Country, Following Yuan's Death.

Tokio, June 8.—A special session of the cabinet was summoned yesterday to consider the situation in China resulting from the death of President Yuan Shi Kai.

At the conclusion of the meeting the foreign office made a statement to the Associated Press that Japan had decided not to make any new political move in regard to China.

The statement follows:

"As Li-Yuan-Hung has succeeded to the presidency in accordance with the Chinese constitution, Japan has decided not to make any new political move in China. Japan will adhere to its last policy, which is based on the desire to have the contending factions come to terms and bring about restoration of peace and order."

In view of this statement and of the fact that Peking is quiet, it is understood Japan will send no additional troops to China. For the present Japan will await developments.

The foreign office says it has no official advices confirming reports that Yuan Shi Kai was poisoned. The death of the president caused a profound sensation here. The newspapers express fears of disorder in the interior of China and a general political upheaval. They predict Li-Yuan-Hung will find many pitfalls, particularly of a financial nature.

Premier Count Okuma presided at yesterday's cabinet meeting.

Tungsten Is Valuable.

Ten sacks of hubnerite, or tungsten ore, taken recently from a Colorado mine, proved so rich in that much desired mineral that they brought $800, an average of about 80 cents a pound, which goes toward explaining why tungsten has become so magic a word in that mountain and mining commonwealth.

An Englishman has developed a method for growing lawn grass on such a foundation that it can be handled as a carpet or rug.

Sunday School

A BIG MAN IN A TIGHT PLACE

The International Sunday School Lesson for June 18 Is "The Philippian Jailer." — Acts 16:16-40.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

(For the sake of variety and vividness, suppose we re-write, in the form of a drama, the story which is today's Sunday School lesson, taking no liberties with the facts, and only slightly expanding the text.)

SCENE — The City of Philippi, a short distance from the present allied camps. The action moves from the Jews' praying place by the river, to the market place of Philippi, and thence to the city prison and the jailor's house.

TIME—50 A. D.

PERSONS—Paul of Tarsus. Silas of Antioch, a companion. Timothy of Lystra, Paul's disciple and attendant. Dr. Luke, physician and historian. Lydia, dealer in purple goods, and a Christian. Fortune telling Maiden. Her Masters. Roman Magistrates. Jailer. Roman Sergeants. The Jailer's Family. Mob of Citizens.

Act. I.

PAUL—"Not again, Brother Silas, shall we return to the quiet place of prayer by the flowing stream, where God's own sky canopied us, and our hearts were as open as the air to one another. Still, I seem to see that little company, of whom, Sister Lydia is the chief, grown to a great church, worshiping the Name; and with its power flowing farther than the river's flow. But see, here is the adversary again, intruding into our holiest hours."

FORTUNE TELLING MAIDEN—"Ho people! Look! These are the teachers of the new doctrine! They call themselves servants of the Most High God, and say that they alone proclaim salvation. Can they tell your fortune? Do they read the omens? Out upon them for foreigners and dreamers."

PAUL—"Demon, I charge thee in the name of Jesus Christ to come out of that maiden. See, Silas, how even the evil spirits are subject to the Name. Behold, the maiden is now herself, and no longer a mocker and a railer. Now who come here, fuming and cursing and swinging their arms as if to do us violence?"

THE MAIDEN'S MASTERS—"Barbarians! Unbelievers! Rascals! We shall see if there is a law in Philippi to lay such gentry by the heels. Have hold of them, men, and we'll to the magistrate!" They roughly drag Paul and Silas to the market place and the judgment seat.)

Act. II.

THE MOB—"Yo he! Ai Ai! Oo Oo! Kill 'em! Beat 'em! Let us at 'em! That's it; hit him again! Well placed, Tony; that blow brought the blood. Give them to us, Master Magistrates, and we will make short shift of them."

THE MAGISTRATES — "Silence! Order! Sergeants, quiet that rabble. Where are the accusers? Ah, here they stand. Well, speak up, now."

THE MAIDEN'S MASTERS — "O, Honorable Sirs, justice is with you, and no man comes to your august presence in vain for his rights. These men, being Jews, do exceedingly trouble our city and set forth customs which it is not lawful for us to receive, or to observe, being Romans."

THE MOB—"Ow! Boo! Kill 'em! Kill 'em!"

THE MAGISTRATES — "Off with their coats. Lictors, to your work. Beat them well, that they and all other wanderers and iconoclasts may keep away from Philippi." (Paul and Silas are severely beaten with many stripes.)

PAUL—"Be of good courage, Brother Silas. 'Twas so our Lord was beaten for our sins. Let us pray for these poor, misguided folk."

MAGISTRATES — "Now to prison with them, the inner prison, and stocks for their feet." (Aside, to the Maiden's Masters, "Come to us first hour after nightfall and we shall settle that little matter of business. There was no need to raise such a riot. Our business, which is the city's order, is more important than yours.")

Act III.

PAUL—"This is a deep prison hole, Brother Silas. Yet it was from a darker pit of prideful sin that our Lord delivered me. Did you not feel Him near, in the fellowship of His sufferings, when the blows fell so fast."

SILAS—"Even so, Brother Paul. My spirit was never freer than since my feet have been locked in these dungeon stocks. Christ counts me worthy to suffer for Him."

PAUL—"Why not a hymn, Brother? The one you taught the women by the river, about the worthiness of the Lamb. To you has been given the minstrel gift."

(They sing, even as the hour of midnight sounds. While singing, an earthquakes shakes the building to its deepest dungeon. Doors fly open and even the prisoners' stocks break loose.)

PAUL: 'It is the Lord! Comes He Himself, or is this but His messenger to set His servants free upon their journey again? I knew that the path to Macedonia was to be kept open before our feet. What a Lord is ours, whom winds and waves and earthquake shock serve, even as does the still small voice: But see: who is this?"

THE JAILOR: "I am ruined! Every door is open and the prisoners gone. Better death than dishonor. At least, my trusty sword is left, and here I die amid my shame and broken trust. Farewell wife, and children! Hail, Caesar, thy soldier dies ere disgrace overwhelms him."

PAUL: "Stay, Jailor, stay! Do thyself no harm. We are all here. Thy name is kept, by the God whom we serve. Live, and learn of Him."

JAILOR: "A light, keeper, a light! (The light is brought.) 'Tis true, even as the Maiden cried in mockery, that ye are servants of the Most High God! I am all undone and trembling from this night's wonders. But see, I kneel—I worship. I clasp your feet—I, who am a Roman soldier. Sirs, what must I do to be saved?"

PAUL: "Arise, brother; we be but men of like passions with yourself, but redeemed by the grace of God. The word is for you and yours, even as it was for us! Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved, thou and thy house."

Act IV.—The Jailor's Home.

THE JAILOR: "O wondrous sirs, tell me more of this Good News, and to these who are my life. See, even while you speak I would wash the cruel stripes which greed and corruption laid upon your faithful backs. And if you think me worthy who, before an hour ago, was chief among the sinners, I crave a humble place in your fellowship."

PAUL: 'Naught doth hinder at this hour to baptize thee and all thy house. (Paul and Silas baptize the Jailor and his family.

THE JAILOR: Wrong and hurt brought you within my ken, O, masters and brethren; and I prize the price at which I won such great joy as is now mine. Welcome to this, our home, and to this humble fare that is spread before you. If it is your wont, will you not invoke the blessing of our God upon this food and this new fellowship?"

Act V.

THE JAILOR: "Masters, here come the sergeants from the magistrates; so much talk has there been in our city over the wondrous doing of last night. Also there is a rumor that it wasn't for justicealone that these administrators of the law dealt so sorely with you; for their itching palms were well known, in this, our city. But now they bid you go in freedom, for which we thank our God."

PAUL—So they would set us free in secret, would they? Not so fast. They have beaten us publicly, uncondemned, men that are Romans, and have cast us into prison, and do they now cast us out? No, verily, but let them come themselves and bring us out.'

THE JAILOR—(Aside to the sergeants) "Is this not very inch a man. They thought him but a meek teacher of strange truths; when lo, he is a free citizen, learned in the law of Rome."

SERGEANTS—(To the Magistrates) "Yonder prisoners refuse their freedom. They say they are free Roman citizens, and they are minded to bid you bow to them in apology.

MAGISTRATES—"Here is trouble indeed. We little thought yesterday when these strangers bent bleeding before us, that we in turn should bow before their judgment seat. Better a mouthful of dirt than loss of place and power. So here is for it. (Magistrates approaching Paul) Most honorable sir, we crave with all humility the favor of your forgiveness. We knew not that you were born Romans, and we hearkened over much to the tales of the Maiden's Masters. We crave your pardon and offer you the hospitality of our city, and bid you go in peace."

PAUL—"It is well. The wrong is undone, but remember that there is One who sitteth in judgment upon all judges."

HEALTH TALKS

By William Brady, M. D.

Imported and Homemade Typhoid

FOR several years it has been the fashion to import typhoid fever every autumn from the vacation resorts to the city. In fact, September has won a certain distinction among the months because of its heavy toll of typhoid. From two to four weeks after the vacationist's return home, the first symptoms become manifest. The infection is picked up somewhere along the route followed in the quest of health.

Cooks, waiters, milk dealers, ice cream makers and ice cream parlor servers, vegetable peddlers, anybody who handles or serves food may, perchance, be a typhoid germ carrier. The famous Typhoid Mary, who left a trail of no less than 23 victims in the course of her meandering from kitchen to kitchen and town to town, is only a sample of a large class, and there appears no way to detect these carriers until the circumstantial evidence of a little epidemic brings suspicion to bear upon them.

The summer resorts must get help, and it is natural enough for the recently recovered typhoid fever patient to seek work at a summer resort. For the vacationist, therefore, there is but one means of insuring immunity to typhoid, and that is by submitting to prophylactic immunization before leaving town. This consists of a series of three hypodermic injection of killed typhoid bacillus suspensions, at intervals of five days or one week. It has stamped typhoid fever out of the United States army, and it has prevented losses from the disease in the European armies.

Imported typhoid is growing less fashionable every year. But like all other superfluous luxuries, it will continue to enjoy a certain degree of popularity until all the people realize that typhoid fever is a filth disease, a disgrace to a community and a reproach to the intelligence of the victim it strikes down.

Domestic typhoid will give the doctors an occasional unnecessary job as long as the people show no interest in the personal health and habits of the milkman, the cook, the vegetable dealer, the grocer and other servants who handle or deliver food. It is poor sanitation that waits, say, three weeks to see whether any harm befalls the restaurant patron when the waiter carelessly thumbs the soup. It is good sanitation that sees to it, as a matter of civic efficiency, that the waiter is a harmless person even though careless with his thumb. Nowadays fighting epidemics is bad business because it is too costly. It is much cheaper and pleasanter to suppress these things.

FAMILY OF THE G. O. P. NOMINEE

This is the newest picture of the attractive family of the Republican candidate for president.

GREAT NOMINATIONS IN SINGLE SENTENCES

"I desire on behalf of the delegation from Illinois to put in nomination as a candidate for President of the United States Abraham Lincoln of Illinois."

In this simple sentence N. B. Judd placed Lincoln's name before the Republican convention of 1850.

Eight nominating speeches were made in 15 minutes. There was no display of the emotions, no review in lurid light of the candidate's career.

How different from the frenzied flights of oratory which have become the fashion for most convention nominators and seconders.

The emotional convention speech usually draws applause and sometimes, but not often, results in a nomination.

Chanucey M. Depew, after speaking for 10 minutes in seconding Harrison's nomination at Minneapolis in 1892, mentioned the name of Blaine. The Maine statesman's delegates, aided by the galleries, took up the rhythmic cry of "Blaine! Blaine! James G. Blaine!" and pandemonium reigned for 23 minutes. Then Harrison was nominated.

Ten days later in Chicago Bourke Cockran in a great speech seconding the nomination of David B. Hill was confronted by a tremendous vocal demonstration in behalf of Grover Cleveland. In this case the orator failed to accomplish the object he sought, the convention voting as it had cheered.

The year 1896 brought the free silver fight, the walkout of Henry M. Teller and other western senators from the Democratic convention, the speech in which Bryan declared:

"You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold. You shall not press down upon the brow of labor a crown of thorns."

A Bryan demonstration in the 1908 Democratic convention in Denver lasted an hour and twenty-eight minutes, easily breaking all records. The convention was for the Nebraskan in the voting, too.

Everyone remembers the details of the conventions of four years ago—in Chicago, the wild demonstration for Roosevelt and another extended period of cheering, which was in part a compliment to Gov. Herbert S. Hadley of Missouri, followed by Taft's renomination on the first ballot; in Baltimore, where Champ Clark received a majority of votes on the tenth ballot, but Woodrow Wilson was nominated on the 45th in accordance with the two-thirds rule.

Speaker Clark, by the way, has not been the only victim of the two-thirds rule. It was adopted by a Democratic convention first in 1836, and under its operations Martin Van Buren was nominated both in that year and in 1840.

A convention speech has often made an orator's reputation. Robert G. Ingersoll first drew countrywide attention to himself through his clever assembling of flowers of speech in a nominating convention. James A. Garfield's eloquence in another's behalf helped to bring about his own nomination. William Jennings Bryan's "cross of gold" speech was the real beginning of his spectacular career, though this speech was not made, in fact, in behalf of anyone's candidacy.

OTHER REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS

Year.	Convention City.	For President.	For Vice President.
1856.	Philadelphia	John O. Fremont, Calif.	Wm. D. Dayton, N. J.
1860.	Chicago	Abraham Lincoln, Ill.	Hannibal Hamlin, Me.
1864.	Chicago	Abraham Lincoln, Ill.	Andrew Johnson, Tenn.
1868.	Chicago	Ulysses S. Grant, Ill	Schuyler Colfax, Ind.
1872.	Philadelphia	Ulysses S. Grant, Ill	Henry Wilson, Mass.
1876.	Cincinnati	Rutherf'd B. Hayes, O.	Wm. A. Wheeler, N. Y.
1880.	Chicago	James A. Garfield, O.	Chest'r A. Arthur, N. Y.
1884.	Chicago	James G. Blaine, Me.	John A. Logan, Ill.
1888.	Chicago	Benj'm'n Harrison, Ind.	Levi P. Morton, N. Y.
1892.	Minneapolis	Benj'm'n Harrison, Ind.	Whitelaw Reid, N. Y.
1896.	St. Louis	William McKinley O.	Garret A. Hobart, N. J.
1900.	Philadelphia	William McKinley O.	Th'd're Roosevelt, N. Y.
1904.	Chicago	Th'd're Roosevelt, N. Y.	C. W. Fairbanks, Ind.
1908.	Chicago	William H. Taft, O.	Jas. S. Sherman, N. Y.
1912.	Chicago	William H. Taft, O.	Jas. S. Sherman, N. Y.

Farm Products Worth More.

In 1914 the total value of all farm products in the United States was approximately $10,000,000,000, which is $83,000,000 more than the total for 1913, and breaks all records. The 1914 total is more than double the combined value of farm products 15 years ago.

VARIETIES

Cuba has the largest orange grove in the world. It covers 2,000 acres.

European bacteriologists think they have discovered the bacillus of whooping cough.

Among the new educational toys is an outfit for making miniature concrete blocks.

It has been demonstrated that a well constructed brick house will outlast one of granite.

The increased cost of blasting powder, due to the war, is becoming a problem in the mining industry.

According to an official German report networks of telephone wires over the city tend to diminish the danger from lightning.

There is very little rain in Persia. Except along the coast of the Caspian sea agriculture depends almost entirely on irrigation.

Official figures put Russia's petroleum production last year at about 69,000,000 barrels, a gain of 2,000,000 barrels in a year.

By skilfully grouping 250,000 grains of corn an Iowa boy has made a remarkable and clever model of the American silver dollar.

Japan's production of aniline dye is rapidly increasing. The dye merchants have formed a trust with the object of regulating the market.

One hotel in Scarborough, England, which had 280 guests on Christmas day in 1913, had only one guest on Christmas day in 1914.

A new extension of the Siberian railroad has opened the way to a coal field that is said to be one of the most extensive in the world.

To keep a traveler's clothing clean in a train a Connecticut inventor has patented a detachable seat cover, easily rolled for carrying.

Water and fireproof barrels will be made in Hawaii from bagasse, a sugar mill by-product, for exporting sugar in importing potash.

Radium is a metal and is described as having a white metallic lustre. It has been isolated only once or twice and few people have seen it.

That the human brain can withstand the strain of persistent work better than the muscles of the body has been proved by recent experiments.

For use in places where acids in water would quickly corrode metal a pump has been invented that is composted almost entirely of wood.

As a deer-hunting state, Vermont now rivals Maine, with 8,000 deer killed in 1915, compared with from 10,000 to 10,000 in the Maine wilderness.

Aztec corn 1,000 years old was recently planted in Kansas. It grows much faster than modern corn, and the grains will be at a premium.

The government of New Zealand is building a five-mile tunnel at a cost of nearly $5,000,000 to give close connection between the east and west coasts of South Island.

Japan's match industry has suffered greatly because of the difficulty in importing materials. Another important problem in the island empire is the shortage of steel.

Around the central tube of a new antiseptic telephone mouthpiece is a container for disinfectants that give off fumes in such a way as to kill all germs that enter the device.

A submerged oak forest covering several square miles, from which logs more than 100 feet in length have been taken, was discovered by Russian engineers in dredging a river.

Master Humphrey's clock, made in 1829 by William Humphrey, of Barnard castle, Durham, from which Dickens took the title of a book, was sold recently in London for $600.

Germany is using compressed paper with a thin leather covering for shoe soles, it is said, and it is known that some American firms are doing the very same thing.

M. Gaston Darboux, the secretary of the French Institute of Science, draws the attention of doctors to the value of paper undergarments as a protection against winter weather.

Switzerland utilizes a greater proportion of her available water power than other nations, having harnessed about 700,000 of the 1,200,000 horsepower provided by her streams.

When a survey was made of the wilds of Bolivia all longitude was figured by the aid of time signals sent by wireless from a station 120 miles from the base of operations.

Ore that will run $10,000 to the ton is said to be in a recently rediscovered mine in Colorado, the old Horsehead lode, in which the vein was lost many years ago and never rediscovered until now.

Department of agriculture experts have demonstrated the practicability of making good print paper from tucaton, a grass which grows extensively in the southwest and as far south as Argentina.

Tests by the United States bureau of standards have proved that concrete roads expand most in winter and contract most in summer because of increases or decreases in moisture that they contain.

Bentonite is a clay which is used to give body and weight to paper, in the preparation of a dressing for inferior hoofs of horses, as a constituent of antiphlogistine and, as an adulterant of candles and drugs.

German army surgeons have to have gold for may jobs of jaw patching. Among the articles being melted down for the material are old wedding rings, English coins and even fillings from the teeth.

Lewanika, king of Barotseland, Africa, who died a month or so ago, ruled a territory as large as Germany and was the twenty-second in a royal line that dates back to the beginning of the seventeenth century.

The meat of the possum and the hardshell crab may be improved by keeping them in captivity for a sufficient period, in which their feeding is under restriction, which precludes the natural dietary carelessness of the species.

A process invented by an Italian chemist for extracting essential oils from citrus fruits is said not to affect the chemical properties of the oils in any way, and it is predicted that it eventually will revolutionize the industry.

Because quail, prairie chickens, meadow larks and other birds which feed on bugs and insects of many kinds have been swept away by the thousands, the cotton growers of the south lose $100,000,000 a year by the depredations of the boll weevil.

The United States sold more agricultural implements and accessories to Venezuela in the first six months of 1915 than in any other entire year. This trade has been benefited because of the good prospects the war has brought to the Venezuelan sugar industry.

The PEACE PAGE

THE VENDERS

MARTHA HOLDEN.

There are peddlers and peddlers, but few of them miss our street number. Each has his special way of ingratiating himself. In most cases the box or pack is left on the step, out of sight as you answer the door. The individual before you is harmless enough, until he begins for his wares. I never expect to buy of an agent when I open the door. But I usually end by looking into my pocketbook, and adding to the list of cleaning powders, mops, face creams and cement, which await a spring out when there is time.

I opened the door the other day to a young Irish girl whose hopeful countenance beamed beneath a shabby black hat, ornamented with faded pink roses. She was chewing gum, and as soon as the door was opened began demonstrating on the jamb a marvelous dirt remover.

"I'll show you how it's did," she explained, as she polished off a clean spot on the sooty surface. She was such an enthusiast and so industrious that in spite of her gum chewing and bad grammar I held her at once in high regard, and obediently bought my quarter in exchange for a can of the "whitener," whose real power was elbow grease. I like a dealer, and enjoy contributing my mite toward her success.

Not long afterward there stood another young Irish woman at the door. She had only been in this country a year, she said, having come over with the Aberdeen to exhibit handmade lace at the San Francisco fair. She was a married young and is now the mother of nine children, the baby having been born at the exposition.

"Oh lady," she implored, in a delicious voice, full of sweet cadences and mellow modulations, "ye'll be after me a great favor, ma'am, to buy a bit of lace. An' I swear to ye, as the One above is my judge, I never get the likes of this lace for twice the money. I'm just after it away to help get shoes for me little ones. Well, now, if ye'll take that whole pattern, lady, I'll make it forty cents a yard.

"Well, if ye think that's too much, will ye take it at 35? That's the end give away price for handmade as every bit worked out on the bobbin, ma'am. Ah, thank ye, ma'am that lace'll wear for ninety years, and may you live to wear it out."

There are many venders of table linen. They all bring the same story, that a year from now, owing to the war, there won't be any more linen. You can't buy it for love nor money. It naturally throws one into a panic, and you run for your pocketbook.

Some of these linen men talk very convincingly of their wares. "The finest sheeting and toweling from Scotland, the best table linen from France and Ireland. Belfast, Armagh and Warringston are the leading linen centers. Pure linen of the best wear is to be desired. Avoid the cloth with heavy dressing that conceals poorer grades. Linen was a staple fabric of the oldest races. It formed the garments of Hebrews and Egyptians.

"Never buy cheap linen," counsels the glib Irish trader. "Good linen is an heirloom."

Best of all the venders are the street piano men. In the spring while the tunes are fresh and before too much damp and dust have despoiled the throbbing strings, the tinkle of the hurdygurdy is an exhilaration. Children follow it, dancing, and their elders come frankly to the door to listen. As the summer advances, and the street sounds accumulate, the street piano melodies wax stale, and the sons of Italy grow weary.

One of the weary ones, dragging his rattling music box, yesterday came sadly down the leafy street. It is also a street of few children, and many Victrolas. A hurdygurdy throws things sadly out of key. Nobody wanted to hear Rocky Road to Dublin or Where Did Robinson Crusoe Go? wheezily ground out.

The people on the porches either looked the other way or went in doors. The Italian gazed wistfully at one disappearing back after another. No kindly eye invited him, no cordial nickel detained him.

Right next door to our house the Italian stopped and carefully dropped his barrow. He walked round to the back of the music box and returning brought a cage containing a paroquet. He set the cage on the brow of the machine and on one side he fastened a placard:

"This bird tells fortunes."

It happens that a very attractive girl lives in this house, in fact she was on the porch at the time. The Italian had evidently looked her way.

"How can a bird tell fortunes?" she called down to him.

"You see," he replied, touching his cap, "he very fine little parrot. I bought him in New York. Cost me ten dollar."

By this time the girl was in front of the cage. The Italian opened the door and bade the little parrot come forth. He hopped out, with an air of mystery. His plumage was of a soft, grayish pink and he had a curved, upstanding feather in the top of his wise little head. In front of the cake was fastened a drawer. This the Italian opened, disclosing folded slips of paper in a row.

"Take one," he commanded the bird. "Take a good fortune for the lady."

The bird picked out one and another, and then, as if choosing especially, he pulled a paper out with his bill and thrust it at the girl.

"It's a lovely fortune," said my neighbor, and when she let me read it I agreed with her. Some of the best of it I pass on to you:

"Your mildness toward unhappy ones will procure you the friendship of all good people."

"Be favorable to your enemies because in case of misfortune you might need them."

THIRTY NEW YORK DEBUTANTES DO REAL WORK IN MILITARY CAMP WHERE SKIRTS ARE BARRED

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS of the Emergency Service Corps, Erskine, N. J., June 6.—At 6 o'clock this morning the thirty prettiest soldiers in the world rose at the call of reveille. Before 7 o'clock they bathed, dressed, cleaned up their tents, submitted them to police inspection and went through a brief drill. At seven they hungrily devoured the simple breakfast prepared by their own cooking squad, and all day, with the briefest intervals for rest, they have indefatigably drilled, ridden horseback, rowed, swam, ridden bicycles, groomed and watered horses, washed dishes, cooked—in plain English, worked. For the thirty New York society girls who have enlisted under the banner of Capt. Candace Hewitt are as plucky as they are pretty, and take it from your war correspondent, their courage needs no further encomium.

"It takes the New York girl to do things!" That was my all-enveloping impression after being given the freedom of the camp by Capt. Candace, a tall, brown-eyed young woman as simple, straightforward and gently dignified as her old-fashioned name.

As the first unofficial visitor I must report that this small and unpretentious undertaking of a group of New York society girls has all the sincerity, the practicability, the real spirit of self-sacrifice which seemed to me conspicuously lacking when I visited the nationally exploited "female Plattsburg" at Chevy Chase, just outside Washington.

THE SOLDIERETTES DO THEIR OWN WORK.

Capt. Candace's company has no squad of marines detailed to do cooking, dishwashing and heavy work. The Emergency Service Corps' course of instruction does not consist in ambling gently from one small white tent to another, while wearily patient "experts" give "talks" on severed arteries and soup for soldiers. With careful attention to health and avoidance of undue strain (parents please note, saps Capt. Candace), the Emergency Service Corps is really working hard and really learning things that should be of value in war or peace.

The girls set up their tents. The tents are of khaki and without floors. There is just room for two canvas cots, one chair, one six-inch-square mirror and khaki wall-pocket, with compartments for shoes, books and clothing. Some of the beds didn't come the first day, and I saw two pink-cheeked young women spread their blankets on the grass, stoically spurning the straw which Capt. Candace offered them.

"And here is our bathing beach, which the girls have christened "Coney Island," she informed me, stepping through small trees to a point just beyond the last of the double row of tents. I saw two long boards laid across barrels, on each board fifteen enameled basins set in a row. Clotheslines were above, at a convenient height, and fastened to them were four small mirrors so arranged that they could be slid the length of the lines. At one side stood a barrel of cold water.

"Whenever a girl wishes to bathe her face and hands she takes her basin to the barrel and fills it," Capt. Candace explained.

In the cook tent one blue-eyed maiden with hair the color of molasses taffy was washing potatoes. Another plump and pulchritudinous soldierette was valiantly slicing boiled ham. "The preparation of the food is managed by our quartermaster, who is a dietetic expert from a New York hospital," Capt Candace told me, "but three girls are assigned every day to the cook squad and they must do the work according to the quartermaster's directions." In front of the tent a soldier's trench fire was doing duty as incinerator, and the girls will learn how to build such fires and how to broil meats over them. They will wash their own dishes, too, in a big sheet-iron tank, into which hot water may be run.

The bill of fare does not run to luxuries. The first day the campers lunch on scrambled eggs, marmalade, toast and cocoa. Their supper consisted of canned fruit, boiled ham, baked potatoes, bread, cocoa and boiled rice. But the only comment I heard was a joyful "Oh-h-h, I'm so hungry!"

"In the school hours there is instructions in map-making, riding men's bicycles, first aid, sanitation, rowing and paddling, fire building and camp washing. There is a little lake on the camp property. Gen. E. Z. Steever, U. S. A., retired and a West Point officer teaches the soldierettes. The wife of the latter acts as chaperon.

NO SKIRTS, ALL THERE IN KHAKI BREECHES.

"I understand that one camp slogan is 'no skirts,' " I remarked, with a discreet glance at Capt. Candace's trim khaki shirt, with a red tie, khaki breeches and leather gaiters. I had seen no girl who was not, unmistakably a biped.

"Not a skirt in the camp," the captain admitted cheerfully. "Our coats, however, come to the knees."

Nevertheless, I didn't see a coat worn, except the one which the Captain momentarily tried on, for my special benefit. And, as I have remarked the soldierettes are not only brave but fair.

COZY CORNER

Our Motto:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

The Telephone.

We all appreciate the advantage of the telephone in our farm life. It has much to cure loneliness. We may sit in our rocking chairs and call friends miles away and have pleasant talks with them. I sometimes think, though, that it keeps us often from the actual visiting that was a happy feature of the days before the 'phone. The young people scarcely visit at all, in the old fashioned way. They fly to the telephone, call up a friend, and make an engagement to go to a picture show, or somewhere away from home. We parents must do all that we can to make home the most attractive spot on earth. A bad feature, I was going to say of the phone, but it is of the subscriber, is the habit of neighbors listening in, when they hear the call on their line not intended for them. The use of the phone has made necessary a code of manners, which polite folk are bound to respect. Let me try to rebuke the listener in a firm but kindly way, and not monopolize the line to his disgust.—E. L. G., Wisconsin.

Not So Easy.

Last week our minister urged us not to lose sight of the literary beauty of the Bible, while studying its spiritual truths. He said that the great critic Ruskin, supreme writer on art and one of the nineteenth century, attributed his mastery of picturesque English to his early daily readings of the Bible. Its literary forms, especially in the King James version, are incomparable. When a skeptic remarked to Thomas Carlyle that he was easy to compose proverbs like Solomon's, Carlyle replied, "Write a few."

A group of great Scotchmen once tried to write a "Sermon on the Mount." They gave up in despair. We have letters from our young people, telling of their wish or their ability to write prose or poetry. If any have these literary aspirations, I advise them to devote all the time they can to a study of the forms of expression in the best Book. It is said the account of the crucifixion as related by St. John is the finest short story, aside from its meaning, that has ever been written. It is a model, in Columbia University, which Prof. Brander Matthews gives the English students.—B. G., New York.

Our Duty.

We hear a great deal these days about the end of the world. Many people believe that we are in the latter days, and we read the fulfillment of the Scriptures in the signs of the times. I do not pretend to know the hour and the seasons, but I am reminded of the reply of the peasant. Count Tolstoy, the great Russian writer, walking one day among his farmers, asked one what he would do if he were told that tomorrow would be the day of judgment.

"I would plow," replied the peasant, "and it was the right answer, for then he would be found performing as best he knew, his daily task.

In Colonial times there was a Dark Day. The sun did not shine, it was like midnight, and the people rushed to the churches to pray, for they thought the day of judgment had come. The Connecticut legislature was in session. One trembling legislator moved an adjournment so that the members might get ready for the final crash.

Said one level headed member, "I move that candles be brought so that we may go on with our work. If it is not the Day of Judgment we have no reason to adjourn. If it is, let it find us doing our duty.—X. L., Idaho.

Woman's Rights.

Mrs. Mary L. Munn of Iowa has been absent from our circle for some time owing to illness. We are glad to hear from her once more. Mrs. Munn has been working hard for woman's suffrage in Iowa.

She says:

Pray tell me what is man's home now, after all the long process of christianizing the world, if you take woman out of it. Look at the camps and mines, and indeed where men do most congregate for business or pleasure, for answer. Take the saloons, for instance, rough, uncouth and profane. Yes, there is law and logic, laws of kindness, and right in all the arguments adduced by woman's enfranchisement and whether she is asking or refusing the privilege, the logic of circumstances, and force of just principles, working in the social political system, will place the right in her hands.

And she will do just as men do, exercise it or not, as suits her inclination and position. Very true is the oft repeated saying, woman's place is at home. But there need not be any question of her widening that sphere until it calls into action her mental and physical powers. But now we look for our redemption in this auspicious hour. Don't ask us to support laws that we did not aid in making. Obey no law that we did not help enact. Nor suffer any wrong until adjudged by a jury of our peers. Now I pause and listen at the mighty host advancing, espousing our cause. Do you know 11 states have gained suffrage?"

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

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To a woman the first kiss is a sacrament; to a man it is—just a kiss.

The quickest way to shatter the home is by hurling home truths at one another.

When a man breaks his promise to a woman he can always soothe his conscience by making her another "just as good."

When a woman could have only one good silk dress and one husband in a lifetime she seemed to take a lot more pains to keep them smooth and bright than she does now that she can exchange them every season or so.

The engagement is the best part of marriage, because it means having all the delight of a man's devotion without having to forage for his meals and all the charm of a woman's companionship without having to pay for her frocks and hats.

Love is a rope of pearls which falls apart unless it is held together by the strong cord of mutual respect.

A man is perfectly willing to let his wife amuse herself with housekeeping, culture, children, religion, poetry and all that sort of nonsense while he interests himself in golf, baseball, poker and all the really serious things of life.

BOYS AND GIRLS

In Alabama.

We have some very queer and beautiful places, one of which is called Buck's Pocket. It is a great hole in the earth, about three-quarters of a mile deep and about two miles long and one mile wide. There is a large creek flowing through the center of it, which runs off the mountain at one end. It is called Sandy creek. It is the boundary line between DeKalb and Jackson counties. There is a huge rock jutting out into the pocket and one can go out on the rock from the land. You can stand on the rock and throw a stone into the creek, which is three-quarters of a mile away, and it is a fine sight for one who is on the great rock and looking down on the trees which are away below.

There are some very large trees, six feet in diameter. There is a sawmill in the pocket and they are working the fine timber into lumber, getting the lumber out with a cable and hoisting engine, and ship it on the Tennessee river to the large cities. We have an ideal farming country here, as we grow anything that can be grown in the ground, and scarcely have any snow in the winter. We have nice, pleasant summers, as there is a cool breeze almost every day.

We have lots of pleasant towns on our mountain, and some of the principal railroads of the south come up on the mountain. We have pike roads leading off the mountain to all the towns in the valley.

May 23 I will be 20 years old. I will enjoy your cards.—Lee Carroll, Grove Oak, Alabama.

A Bird Lover.

As I am an old boy, 45 years of age, but have tamed and trained birds for many years, I am now exhibiting a flock of beautiful parrots, cockatoos and parokeets which I have trained to perform on the stage just like human actors. During the performance I tell the boys and girls all about birds and try to show them how the little birds have sorrows and joys just like we do, and how a few crumbs of bread in winter when their natural food is scarce will truly be crumbs of comfort and joy to our little feathered friends.

Perhaps I can be a help toward the growth of membership of your club if you care to have me do so, as the coming summer my birds will perform at many chautauquas where I will speak to hundreds of boys and girls.—C. B. C., W. Va.

SHORT AND SWEET

Lyman Piercy, Ellery, Ill., likes to do problems in addition and is keeping a record of war losses.

Kate Seale, Harrogate, Tenn., 15, is a bird lover and also a book lover. She has read 80 books. Kate's parents are dead, and she and her sisters live with their grandparents on a Tennessee farm.

V. L. Mallins, 15, Guydale, W. Va., likes to ride horseback and to help make the hay.

William A. Dickenson, Hillsville, Va., is a high school boy who believes in it.

Thornbush of North Carolina, is a bashful boy of 13, who likes the Blade boys and girls, but doesn't want his name printed.

Sibyl Rhodes, 18, March 13, Gay, W. Va., asks for cards.

Ara Green, Millerville, Ala., loves music. Her father is a teacher of the sacred harp.

L. E. T., W. Va., is an orphan. Her hobbies are reading and housework.

J. E. H., Claudville, W. Va., loves to ride and to read.

Anna McLowe, Lossville, Miss., is one of four children. She loves the birds and all dumb creatures.

Julia Miller, Hornellsville, N. Y., sent a Memorial Day poem, with good wishes for both north and south.

Elizabeth Easter, Amelia Court House, Va., has a sister. They work together to make their flower garden beautiful. Elizabeth is a bird lover.

"Tell Blue Eyes of Ohio she has a twin on May 19," says Hazel Woodcock, R. 10, No. 56, Lockport, N. Y.

This is "PAWNEE BILL"

BOYS! GIRLS! Here's Something For You-FREE-From PAWNEE BILL

Just send me your name and I'll send you the "Thrilling Story of My Life" in the Wild West, and I'll also tell you how I am going to give beautiful Shetland ponies to dozens of the boys and girls who read my story. Remember, you get the story without a cent of cost, and you can get a fine, gentle Shetland pony FREE, too.

PAWNEE BILL Will Send You His Thrilling Life Story FREE

My FREE BOOK also will tell you just how you can get a nice Shetland pony without paying a single penny for him. I have a lot of fine, gentle ponies and want to give them all to deserving boys and girls. Wouldn't you just love to have one of these likable fellows—the finest playmate ever for any boy or girl? Just think of the fun you would have riding and driving him! Besides telling you how to get a pony, remember my book also tells about my life in the Wild West. Send me your name right away.

Write PAWNEE BILL, 510 Capital Building, Topeka, Kansas.

CHEER THIS SOLDIER INTERNED IN HOLLAND

The Weekly Blade is in receipt of a letter from a Belgian soldier interned in Holland asking that the readers send him used postage stamps of different kinds so that he will have something interesting to do in collecting them as a relief from his lonely captivity. The soldier has no correspondents. His name is Cyrille Van Lulle, and he should be addressed at Camp of Amersfoort, Holland.

Poems Wanted.

Sister, Thou Wert Mild and Gentle."

Perry's Victory, and Two Graves Upon the Hill, to Vance D. Brower, Reynoldsville, Pa.

Silver Threads Among the Jet.

Old Settler's Story.

Stick to Your Mother, Tom, to J. Moore, Wakits, Iowa.

Billy's Rose, to Maud Woodcock, Lockport, N. Y.

A Child's Question, to Ernest J. Baldwin, Lyon Mt., N. Y.

OUR Correspondents

W. A. L., of Michigan, a Civil war veteran, says that in 1849 his family, consisting of 15 children, lived on a farm in northern Ohio. For the sake of his boys the father decided to locate in Michigan at a place on Maple river called Lower Mills. In 1850 they moved to their new home in wagons. The writer was seven years old at the time and enjoyed the trip through the woods and villages. At last they arrived in the wilderness that was to be their home. The place was frequented by many Indians and prowling beasts. He says that few young people of today realize the dangers that beset the pioneers. He expects to write about some of their adventures from time to time. The Peace Page readers will welcome him, as his descriptions are sure to be interesting.

A letter in this column from Mollie Sigworth of Pennsylvania has interested Mrs. C. H., of Virginia, very much as it dealt with kindness to animals. To her it seems that animals are without sin and are led by the Lord. She wants us to pray about all things as He has encouraged us to do.

C. E. G., of Florida, is a lover of poems. He has a large scrapbook which he uses to collect all of them.

Mrs. Maria Hanfield, 87 years old, of 65 Wheeler street, West Orange, N. J., is now an invalid on account of a broken hip. She has taken The Blade for 40 years. Your cards will cheer her.

S. W. M., of Ohio, thinks our country should be prepared against war to reasonable extent and that government should build submarines and ships enough to defend the United States coast against any possible invader.

Mrs. W. L. G., of Alabama, asks for recipe for blackberry wine.

M. O. G., of Michigan, wishes to see the poem, Robin Adair, with an account telling why it was written.

Ely Rhome, Cameron, W. Va., is a soldier of the Civil war, belonging to Co. H, 15th Virginia regiment of volunteer infantry. He was 71 years old on June 2 and always enjoys post card showers.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

A Peace Advocate.

I really did not think any one was an advocate of war excepting kings. I really wonder if Faith Counsel realizes what war is. Think of the suffering and agonizing deaths during the war period—then notice the after result.

Let her visit the National Military Home and there have a view of the after-result. There she will find veterans crippled and broken in health and body, as well as mind. Suppose it happened to be your father, husband, or son that's wanted.

When I attended the funeral of my granduncle, William Dickie Roop, of Co. C, 47th ——, at one of the state's military homes and saw nearly one thousand men, at the noon hour, all crippled, old soldiers, I could not describe the feeling that came over me. Many are in insane, in fact, raving maniacs, and are kept in an insane hospital, where the windows and porches are heavily screened and barred.

Perhaps, Faith Counsel would say, "Yes! but I should not send my cripple men folks there; I should care for them myself." Yes, but you know war often reduces monay matters and property to a frazzle, and health might not permit.

Faith must be of the same mind as the Emperor of Germany, because the King of Servia would not apologize, as a couple of his citizens killed the prince and his wife. They had an excuse to plunge into war, and now nearly the whole of Europe is involved, and who is apologizing for the hundreds that are being killed each day.—La Vica of Ind.

A New Topic.

Thanks to the reunion spirit for so many good letters in the M. G. R. lately. They are keeping the interest of former writers alive and bring back half-forgotten incidents and names of bygone days.

Yes, Mistigay, I got out of the tall timber that time, but I have had to take to cover many times since. Only recently I got away from the spring housecleaning frolic, so dear to women and such nonsense to men, by good judgment and by way of doing things.

There are many vacant chairs in the circle—Oregon Batch, Brother Jonathan, Buckeye Bill, Mr. Smiley, Florida Old Man and many others do not respond to the call. We would all like to hear from them.

Let me suggest a subject for discussion: Do the social and athletic functions of the public schools add to or detract from the real value of the school system? Do they bring out the best side of the boys and girls?

We would like to hear from Olive Branch, New England Girl, Cherokee Girl and all who are interested in such subjects.

The Peace Page is a medium of thought exchange. The lover of fun and the serious may learn from each other, and those who combine the two extremes and flavor cold facts and common sense with the sunshine from within, are angels in disguise among men. Let the good work go on.—Pennemite Jake, Pa.

Glad to hear from our old friend again. He gives us a strong and timely topic for discussion. Let us seize it. This question of school athletics should appeal to both old and young. Let us hear from all ages.—M. H.

POETS' CORNER

Old Grimes.

Old Grimes is dead—that good old man,
We ne'er shall see him more,
He wore a single-breasted coat
That buttoned down before.
His heart was open as the day,
His feeling all were true,
His hair it was inclined to gray,
He wore it in a queue.

Whene'er was heard the voice of pain,
His breast with pity burned;
The large, round head upon his cane
From ivory was turned;
Thus ever prompt at pity's call,
He knew no base design;
His eyes were dark and rather small,
His nose was aquiline.

He lived at peace with all mankind,
In friendship he was true;
His coat had pockets, holes behind,
His pantaloons were blue;
But poor old Grimes is now at rest,
Nor fears misfortune's frown,
He had a double-breasted vest,
The stripes ran up and down.

He modest merit sought to find,
And pay it its desert,
He had no malice in his mind,
No ruffle on his shirt.
His neighbors he did not abuse,
Was sociable and gay;
He wore not rights nor lefts for shoes,
But changed them every day.

His knowledge, hid from every gaze,
He never brought to view;
He made a noise town-meeting days,
As many people do.
Thus undisturbed by anxious care,
His peaceful moments ran,
And everybody said he was
A fine old gentleman.

A Chicken Story.

Once there was a little chicken,
And he used to go a-pickin'
All among the biddy hens to get his food.
'Twas a pretty little fellow,
Plump and downy, soft and yellow,
But he never thought that anything was good.

He would bitterly complain
Whenever it did rain,
Or if the grass was very wet with dew.
He didn't like the cold,
And, if the truth be told,
He just found fault with everything that grew.

So the other little chicks
Thought they'd put him in a fix,
And they said, "We will no longer play with you.
You're so very glum and sour,
We have ne'er a happy hour,
When we might be a jolly, happy crew."

So they left him all alone,
Sitting perched upon a stone,
And they would not speak to him a single word.
But they were very kind
When he did make up his mind
That he would really be a better bird.

Two Pictures.

By Caroline Hofman.

Here is the picture of Jeremy Downes,
Whose face shows the trace
Of a thousand frowns.

And that's the truth.

Now look at this picture of Gregory Miles;
He is beaming with smiles.

Now isn't this portrait
A pleasanter sight?
He frowned in his childhood
To the tips of his lips.
Not a trace on the face
That's not happy and bright.
He frowned in his youth;
His expression's a lesson.

Singing Better Than Sighing.

If things don't go to suit you,
What use to frown and sigh?
You can't frown back the sunshine
That's missing from the sky;
Nor frown away the winter
In wishing it were spring;
The wisest thing to do, my friend,
Is just keep sweet—and sing!

A song will make one's burden
Seem lighter, while a sigh
Adds to the load we carry.
We can't tell how or why;
We only know it does it,
And that the lilt and swing
Or cheerful song makes happy heart;
So just keep sweet—and sing!

Don't fret and fume and worry,
And make things worse, say I,
Since we can't help what's happened;
So laugh away the sigh,
And trust that on the morrow
The clouds will all take wing,
Believing God knows what is best;
So just keep sweet—and sing!

The Best Firm.

A pretty good firm is Watche & Waite,
And another is Attit, Early & Layte;
And still another is Doo & Dareit;
But the best is probably Grinn & Barrett.

He Is Ever Coming.

If the Lord should come in the morning
As I went about my work,
The little things and the quiet things
That a servant cannot shirk,
Though nobody ever sees them,
And only the dear Lord cares
That they always are done in the light of the sun,
Would He take me unawares?

If my Lord should come at noonday,
The time of the dust and heat,
When the glare is white and the air is still,
And the hoofbeats sound in the street;
If my dear Lord came at noonday
And smiled in my tired eyes,
Would it not be sweet His look to meet?
Would He take me by surprise?

If the Lord came hither at evening
In the fragrant dew and dusk,
When the world drops off its mantle
Of daylight like a husk,
And flowers in wonderful beauty,
And we fold our hands and rest,
Would His touch of my hand, His low command,
Bring me unhoped for zest?

Why do I ask and question?
He is ever coming to me,
Morning and noon and evening,
If I have but eyes to see,
And the daily load grows lighter,
The daily cares grow sweet,
The Master is near, the Master is here;
I have only to sit at His feet.

Without a Smile.

Like bread without the spreadin',
Like puddin' without sauce,
Like a mattress without beddin',
Like a cart without a hoss;
Like a door without a latchstring,
Like a fence without a stile;
Like a dry and barren creek bed
Is a face without a smile.

Like a house without a dooryard,
Like a yard without a flower;
Like a clock without a mainspring
That will never tell the hour—
A thing that sort o' makes you feel
A hunger all the while;
Oh, the saddest thing that ever was
Is the face without a smile.

The face of man was made for smiles,
An' thereby is he blest
Above the critters of the field,
The birds and all the rest.
He's just a little lower
Than the angels in the skies;
An' the reason is that he can smile,
Therein his glory lies.

So smile an' don't forget to smile,
An' smile an' smile ag'in;
'Twill loosen up the cords o' care
An' ease the weight o' sin;
'Twill help yo' on the longest road
An' cheer you mile by mile,
An' so, whatever is your lot,
Jes' smile an' smile an' smile.

After Many Days.

By Jennie M. George.

I found a green thing growing
Beneath a leafy bower;
I tended it,
Befriended it,
And thought to see it flower.
There came a freezing blizzard
That mocked me with a sneer;
He sighted it
And blighted it,
And left it brown and sere.

I had a good intention
That in my heart took root;
By carefulness
And prayerfulness,
I sought to see it fruit.
There came a ruthless critic,
Who laughed it all to scorn;
He stripeped it bare
And left it there,
Dishearted and forlorn.

When winter was forgotten,
And spring came fresh and green,
A hundred shoots
Sprang from the roots
Where once my plant had been.
And while I mourned my failure,
The wind that blew so ill
Now scattered seeds
Of golden deeds
All up and down the hill.

Molly Darling.

Won't you tell me, Molly, darling,
That you love none else but me,
For I love you, Molly, darling,
You are all this world to me.

Tell me, darling, that you love me,
Put your little hand in mine,
Take my heart, sweet Molly, darling,
Say that you will give me thine.

Molly, fairest, sweetest, dearest,
Look up, darling, tell me this:
Do you love me, Molly, darling,
Let your answer be a kiss.

Stars are shining, Molly, darling,
Through the misty vale of night;
They seem laughing, Molly, darling,
While fair Luna hides the light.

No one listens but the flowers;
When they hide their heads in shame
They are modest, Molly, darling,
When they hear me call your name.

I must leave you, Molly, darling,
Though the parting gives me pain.
When the stars shine, Molly, darling,
I shall meet you here again.

Good-bye, darling, good-bye, loved one.
Happy may you ever be.
When you are dreaming, Molly, darling,
Don't forget to dream of me.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

WAFFLES.—Sift two cupfuls flour into a bowl, add two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful sugar, yolks of two eggs, one cupful milk, one tablespoonful melted butter and whites of two eggs stiffly beaten. Mix carefully and fry on hot well greased waffle irons.

NUT SANDWICHES.—Chop any nuts on hand. Moisten them with thick cream dressing; add little salt and paprika, and put between thin slices of buttered bread.

GRIDDLE CAKES.—Sift together a pint of flour and a half teaspoonful salt. Stir into a pint of thick sour milk one level teaspoonful sifted baking soda. As it begins to foam, mix quickly with the flour and bake the cakes at once.

RICE MUFFINS.—One cupful cold boiled rice, one pint flour, two eggs, one quart milk, one tablespoonful lard, one teaspoonful salt. Beat hard and bake quickly in hot muffin irons.

FRIED CUCUMBERS.—Pare and cut cucumbers in slices. Pat dry on a cloth, then dip at once into flour and drop into a little hot fat in a spider. When the under side is brown dust with salt before turning.

SALMON SALAD.—Mix two cupfuls cold cooked salmon with mayonnaise dressing to make it creamy. Pack in timble molds. Serve on lettuce, and garnish with slices of cucumber and mayonnaise dressing.

MARLBORO TARTS.—Quarter and stew twelve tart apples. To each teacupful of this pulp, rubbed through a sieve, add a teacupful sugar, half cupful melted butter, juice and rind of a lemon, cupful milk and three eggs and a half nutmeg. Beat all together and bake in pastry shells.

CICKEN SALAD.—One cupful cooked chicken, one cupful cucumber, one cupful celery cut into neat pieces. Mix and marinate with French dressing. Chill, drain and mix with one-half cupful mayonnaise. Arrange in a salad bowl; garnish with hard boiled eggs and mayonnaise.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT

Mrs. Sheldon Spent $1900 for Treatment Without Benefit. Finally Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Englewood, Ill. — "While going through the Change of Life I suffered with headaches, nervousness, flashes of heat, and I suffered so much I did not know what I was doing at times. I spent $1900 on doctors and not one did me any good. One day a lady called at my house and said she had been as sick as I was at one time, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made her well, so I took it and now I am just as well as I ever was. I cannot understand why women don't see how much pain and suffering they would escape by taking your medicine. I cannot praise it enough for it saved my life and kept me from the Insane Hospital."—Mrs. E. SHELDON, 5657 S. Halsted St., Englewood, Ill.

Physicians undoubtedly did their best, battled with this case steadily and could do no more, but often the most scientific treatment is surpassed by the medicinal properties of the good old fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Color of Sky.

I would like to know through this department what causes the blue color in the sky.—M. E. L., Fairview, Ind.

The color of the sky has not the same origin as that of ordinary coloring matter, in which certain portions of the white solar light are absorbed, the color of the body being that of the light which remains. A violet is blue because its molecular texture enables it to quench the yellow and red constituents of white light, and to send back the blue from its interior. A geranium is red because its molecular texture is such as quenches all rays except the red. These are colors of absorption, but the blue of the sky is not of this character.

The blue light of the sky is scattered light, and, were there nothing in our atmosphere competent to scatter the solar rays we should see no blue firmament but the mere darkness of infinite space. Perfectly colorless particles produce the blue of the sky. Smallness of size alone is necessary to insure the reflection and selection of this color. Of all the visual rays emitted by the sun, the shortest and smallest are those corresponding to the color blue. To such small waves minute particles offer more obstruction than to large ones, hence the predominance of blue color in all light reflected from such particles. The crimson glow of the evening and morning is due to transmitted light. This is the light, that in its passage through great atmospheric distances, has its blue constituents sifted out of it by repeated collision with suspended particles.

Naval Gunnery.

Please give the figures on naval gunnery of the United States.—H. P. T., Arapaho, Okla.

On September 24, 1915, the navy department published the relative standings of the principal vessels of the navy in gunnery and general efficiency during the year. The standing of the vessels of the battleship class for the year ending June 20, 1915, was as follows: Georgia, 88.342; Texas, 67.885; Wyoming, 61.321; Michigan, 58.314; Saratoga, 56.386; Kansas, 55.527; New York, 54.901; Delaware, 52.346; Colorado, 50.906; New Hampshire, 48.520; New Jersey, 45.399; Utah, 42.795; Arkansas, 41.396; Vermont, 39.924; Louisiana, 36.721; Rhode Island, 34.103; South Carolina, 32.439; Florida, 28.475; Nebraska, 20.555; Minnesota, 17,326.

Military Strength.

Please tell how many fighting men can be produced by each country engaged in the war.—M. F. R., Ashville, N. Y.

The total war strength of Germany is 5,400,000; France, 5,300,000; Russia, 5,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 3,600,000; Italy, 3,380,200; Great Britain, 3,000,000; Japan, 1,500,000; Belgium, 350,000; Portugal, 260,000; Bulgaria, 500,000; Serbia, 355,455; Turkey, 1,100,000; Montenegro, 35,000.

The total available unorganized strength of the same nations is as follows: Germany, 8,162,400; France, 2,620,302; Russia, 29,419,920; Austria-Hungary, 6,376,466; Italy, 3,739,357; Great Britain, 7,427,000; Japan, 8,239,372; Belgium, 1,164,277; Portugal, 871,476; Bulgaria, 367,503; Serbia, 554,143; Turkey, 3,174,780, and Montenegro, 68,200.

Japan Navy.

Will you please give the population of Japan and the strength of her army and navy?—W. K., Lowellsville, O.

The population of Japan, according to the latest statistics, is 52,985,423.

The Japanese navy consists of the following classes of vessels, and the number in each class: Modern battleships, 6; cruiser battleships, 4; older battleships, 14; armored cruisers, 13; first-class cruisers, 9; second-class cruisers, 13; third-class cruisers, 4; gunboats, 8; destroyers, 52; torpedo boats, 55; submarines, 17, and personnel of officers and men, 48,000, with a reserve of 115,000.

The peace strength of the land forces of Japan is 250,000, the reserves total 1,250,000, total war strength is 1,500,000 and the total unorganized force is 8,239,372.

The Mexican Republic.

I would like to have published a brief history of the Mexican republic. —G. E. H., Cameron, O.

After a series of conflicts and much guerilla warfare Santa Anna proclaimed Mexico a republic. Iterbide, the emperor, abdicated and fled to Europe. Returning later, he was captured and shot. On October 4, 1824, a constitution was adopted, modeled after that of the United States. But the states broke out into a civil war. One president after another was placed at the head of the government only to be deposed. Finally Santa Anna declared himself dictator May 31, 1834. He adjusted affairs and retired to private life. The new congress abolished the states and substituted departments with governors appointed by the president. Texas revolted and Santa Anna, in attempting to put down the rebellion, was captured. Bustamante was made president but more revolts followed and Santa Anna again settled the disputes and was elected provisional president, Bustamante being expelled. But the new congress was so refractory that Santa Anna gave up the task and left Nicolas Bravo in his place. Bravo restored order, but when the war with the United tSates broke out Santa Anna again came to the front, only to leave the country after the war. He was recalled in 1853, resuming the executive power.

On December 21 a congress of his own choosing made him president for life, with the title of Most Serene Highness and the power of nominating his successor. His despotism raised revolts everywhere and he left the capital in 1855. Two years later Comonfort became dictator, only to be deposed and expelled. A period of warfare followed, one of the chief participants being Benito Juarez. Jaurez's control of the ports which crippled foreign commerce caused a talk of foreign intervention. Louis Napoleon sent some troops to Mexico, a provisional government was formed, and the crown was offered to Maximilian of Austria, in 1863.

Maximilian ruled until 1867, when he was shot. Juarez was elected president. His administration was peaceful until 1871, when some of the leaders objected to re-electing him because he had been president for a decade. However, he was elected, but a rebellion was headed by Diaz, and ended only by Juarez's death in 1872. Lerdode Tejado next became president, ruling peacefully and ably until a rebellion broke out, which sent him into exile. Diaz was elected until 1880, when he was succeeded by Manuel Gonzalez. In 1884 Diaz was again elected.

Frank G. Carpenter.

Please give a sketch of the life of Frank G. Carpenter in these columns. J. B. L., Elkins, Ark., and G. A. B., Scioto, O.

Frank George Carpenter, the American traveler and correspondent, was borni n Mansfield, O., May 3, 1855. In 1877 he graduated from the University of Wooster, and two years later began newspaper work as the legislative correspondent of the Cleveland Leader at Columbus. In 1881 he traveled in Europe and Egypt; the following year he was the Washington correspondent of the Leader, in 1884 the correspondent of the American Press Association; in 1887 the New York World; and from 1888 to 1889 made a trip around the world for a newspaper syndicate and the Cosmopolitan Magazine.

Carpenter went to Mexico on a newspaper tour in 1891, to Russia, Germany and England in 1892, and to China, Japan and Korea in 1894. Later he traveled in South America, Java, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand. A few years ago he completed his second trip around the world.

Michael Hillegas.

I would like to have published a sketch of the life of Michael Hillegas in these columns.—A. D. H., Lobelia, W. Va.

Michael Hillegas, the merchant, was born in Philadelphia in 1728. He was the son of Michael Hillegas, who came to America from Germany. Hillegas died in Philadelphia on September 29, 1804. Early in life he became interested in the refining of sugar, was active in municipal affairs, and after serving as treasurer of the committee of safety of which Dr. Franklin was president, in 1774, he was appointed by the Continental congress, treasurer of the United States in 1775. He held this office until 1789.

In April, 1781, the general assembly passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That Michael Hillegas be requested and empowered to revise, compare, correct and publish in one volume the resolves of the committee of the late province of Pennsylvania, with their instructions to their representatives in assembly held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774; the proceedings of the provincial conference of committees held at Carpenter's hall, June 18, 1776; the Declaration of Independence, made July 4, 1776; minutes of the proceedings of the convention of the state of Pennsylvania, July 15, 1776, with the constitution; the minutes of the assemblies of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the end of 1781, and the articles of confederation." In 1782 the volume was published.

General George Pickett.

Please give a biographical sketch of General George Pickett of Civil war fame.—E. W. S., Wyalusing, Pa.

George Edward Pickett, American military officer, was born in Richmond, Va., on January 25, 1825, and died in Norfolk, Va., on July 30, 1875. He was the son of a planter of Henrico county. Graduating from West Point in 1846, Pickett served in the Mexican war, especially distinguishing himself at Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec. He was appointed to the rank of brevet captain in 1847. Pickett served later on the frontier in Washington territory, and in 1856 occupied San Juan island, where he prevented the landing of British troops and received the thanks of congress for his services.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil war, Pickett resigned from the federal army and joined the Confederate forces, becoming major-general in 1862. At Fredericksburg his division held the center of Lee's line, and at Gettysburg in 1863, he made the gallant assault of Missionary Ridge, known in history as "Pickett's charge." He later commanded the department of North Carolina, successfully defended Petersburg in 1864, and performed excellent service at Dinwiddie Court House and Five Forks. After the war he engaged in business in Richmond.

Japanese in U. S.

I would like to know something about the status of the Japanese immigrants to this country.—W. H. E., Dundee, Mich.

Indignation was aroused in Japan as a result of agitation in California for exclusion of Japanese laborers which began in 1907. This agitation brought attention to the clause in the treaty of 1894, reserving mutual rights to regulate immigration of laborers, a clause which was deemed humiliating by the Japanese. In March, 1908, a crisis was averted by the agreement of Japan to require passports so as to restrict within narrow limits emigration of laborers to the United States. A new treaty in February, 1911, supplanting the treaty of 1894, omitted the objectionable clause as Japan agreed to maintain effectively the limitation "for the past three years exercised in regulation of the emigration of laborers to the United States."

In 1913 the question of the status of Japanese in the United States was again raised by the statutes of California and other states, excluding from the holding of lands those aliens ineligible to citizenship. These laws were directed principally toward the Japanese as they have not the right to become citizens of the United States. Though the government of Japan refused passports to Japanese laborers, the census of 1910 showed that 76,000 Japanese had reached the United States. Despite the efforts of the federal administration and the protests of Japan the restrictive laws went into effect on the statute book of the state of California.

Tungsten.

Please give a description of the substance known as tungsten in this department.—M. E., Scandia, Kan.

Tungsten is a rare metal obtained from the mineral wolframite found in Cornwall, England, Saxony, Monroe and Trumbull, Connecticut. It has a gray luster and its compounds are not poisonous. A class of compounds called tungsten bronzes have bright colors and metallic luster, and are used as bronze-powder substitutes. Tungstate of sodium is used as a mordant in dyeing, and to render muslin fire resisting. Tungsten alloys with iron and steel are unusually hard.

Recently tungsten came into use in the manufacture of filaments for incandescent electric lights. What makes it so valuable for this purpose is the high degree of candle power that can be obtained without using a great amount of current. The average life of a multiple tungsten lamp can be taken at 1,000 hours, and that of the series tungsten, extensively adopted for street lighting, at about 1,500 hours, maintaining in each case a remarkable degree of candlepower throughout its life. The greatest fault that can be found with the tungsten lamp is fragility.

Miscellaneous.

J. A., Cabool, Mo.—The word "dago" is the slang term applied to natives of Italy in this country.

D. B., Lanesboro, Tenn.—The book, Maid of the Forest, can be purchased at any book store.

E. P., Westfield, Pa.—We cannot print in this department the pronunciations of so many different words.

E. C., Core, W. Va.—We have no biography of Yuan Shi Kai, late president of China.

H. R., Colton, O., and L. O., Keokuk, Iowa—The Sherwood bill for pensioning the aged was introduced in the house of representatives early this year, but we do not believe it has become a law yet. It would not become effective before December of this year. Write to the bureau of pensions for complete information.

T. M. B., Burnsville, N. C.—Charles Evans Hughes was appointed justice of the supreme court by President Taft in 1910.

R. H., Pittsfield, Ill.—We cannot answer arguments concerning the rules of euchre in these columns.

J. A. S., Spencer, W. Va.—The presidential succession provides that in case of the resignation, death or removal of both the president and vice president the office of president shall be filled by the members of the cabinet in the order of their seniority if they are constitutionally eligible.

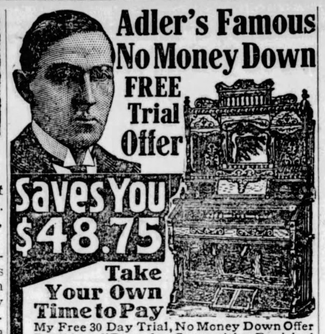
J. S., Kinzua, Pa.—The population of the Dominion of Canada is 7,729,665.

R. C. C., Mingus, Texas—Dry cells used in flashlights are not recharged. When one wears out it is best to purchase another.

G. M. M., Central Lake, Mich.—The year 1900 was the last year of the nineteenth century.

R. H. A., Wolverine, Mich.—Nick Carter was a fictitious character.

W. F. W., Kent, N. Y.—Armenian newspapers published in this country are the Asbarez of Fresno, Cal., the Azk and Hairenik of Boston, Mass., the Gotschnag of New York City and the Bahag of Providence, R. I. Papers published in the other languages you mention are not listed.



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TO THE KLONDIKE BY RAIL

The First Train Carried $2,000,000 in Gold Dust--How the Road Was Constructed--Stories of Its Building--Up the Coast Range by Rail -- Dead Horse Canyon--Mules That Committed Suicide--Stories of Early Day Miners -- The International Boundary and the Headwaters of the Yukon.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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White Horse, Yukon Territory.

I have just taken a trip over the first railway line ever built in Alaska. This is "the White Pass," that runs from Skagway over the coast range to White Horse, at the headwaters of the Yukon. The road was built when the Klondike gold excitement was at its height. It was to carry passengers over the mountains to where they could get ship for Dawson. The work was begun in 1898, and finished less than two years later, when the first passenger train, a line of flat cars, brought out gold dust to the amount of $2,000,000.

The White Pass railway is only 111 miles long, and, although not as expensive as the Copper river road, belonging to the Guggenheims, it cost millions to build. The first 20 miles cost on the average more than $100,000 per mile, and there are parts of the track which cost half as much more. During the construction 3,500 men were employed, and less than 30 of these died or were killed while the railroad was building. The work went on right through the winter; and within 18 months after the first pick was used the trains were carrying thousands of passengers and millions of dollars' worth of freight down the sea coast.

Begins at Skagway.

The White Pass railway begins at Skagway, the port at the head of the Lynn canal, just about 1,000 miles from Seattle. Its path is cut through the rocks along the winding valley of the Skagway river and up the steep slope of the Coast range of mountains. Here and there the track hangs to the sides of cliffs so steep that the workmen had to be hung in slings from above that they might drill and blast out the ledges on which road runs. In places whole cliffs were thrown down to make a place for the roadbed.

After reaching the top of the pass the track runs for 27 miles along the winding shores of Lake Bennett. It crosses a canyon 215 feet high upon a great bridge of steel. It skirts the White Horse Rapids, so famous in the days of the Klondike, and finally ends at White Horse, 350 miles from Dawson by the overland trail and more than 150 miles more by the river.

The usual tourist trip of Alaska is confined to the islands of the southeastern part of the territory. It ends at Skagway, and many travelers make the excursion to the summit of the White Pass and return during the stay of the steamer. So far very few have gone on into Dawson, and those who make the long trip down the Yukon to Nome are fewer still. The round trip fare to the summit of the White Pass is $500, and it costs about $130 for the passage down the Yukon to Nome, where steamers may be had which will take one across Bering sea and the Pacific down to Seattle. The White Pass railway controls the rail and river transportation all the way from Skagway to Nome.

Well Planned Road.

The road was well planned and well built. It has been well managed from the start, and notwithstanding the heavy snowfalls, it has, for the most of the time, been kept open throughout the winter. It has rotary snow plows attached to the engines which will cut a path 12 feet deep through the drifts, and its administration is such that all slides are quickly repaired.

The accidents that occurred during the building of the road were few. At one place an engine jumped over the cliffs, but the men raised it with block and tackle, and it is still doing its work. At another place, now marked by an iron cross perhaps two feet in height, a rock weighing more than 100 tons fell from the side of the mountain and crushed two workmen who were blasting the way for the track. The rock was so heavy that it could not be moved, and the monument has been sunk in its center.

The builder of the road was Michael J. Heney, who afterward constructed the Copper River railway for the Guggenheim syndicate. Heney was an expert engineer and a master in the handling of men. He had an iron nerve and would not allow liquor or gambling inside his camp. At one time a desperado belonging to Soapy Smith's gang set up a gambling saloon in a tent close to the route. When Heney ordered him to go away he refused. Heney then turned to his camp foreman, and, pointing to a rock half as big as a house that hung over the tent of the saloonist, told him in the hearing of the gambler to blast that rock out of the way by 5 o'clock the next morning. The gambler thought that this was only a bluff to make him move and he did nothing. That night he slept in the tent. At five minutes to 5 o'clock the next morning the foreman came and told him he must get up and leave or he would be killed by the rock. The gambler replied that the foreman might go to Hades, whereupon the latter said:

"I am too busy to go there this morning, but if you are not out of this tent within two minutes by this watch, you will find yourself there. I shall order my men to touch off the time fuse within sixty seconds. The fuse will burn one minute only, when that rock will rise and crush you to death in this tent."

The foreman then ordered "fire" and sought the shelter of a rock. Ten seconds later the gambler rushed after him with his shirt flapping against his bare legs. He continued to go and when last seen was on the dead run down the trail, cursing the road at every step.

Movies of Scenery.

But come with me and take a ride over this, the first railroad of Alaska. The cars are comfortable and we shall have moving pictures of magnificent scenery all the way up the mountains. We shoot out of Skagway into a canyon through which a rushing glacial river flows. We skirt this for a mile before climbing the hills and pass on the way some log cabins which the old-timers tell us belonged to a town nicknamed Liarsville, because no one who lived there could tell the truth. A little beyond we can see where the river breaks through the rocks and further up the mountains we find it tumbling down over the rocks, splashing like the falls of Ladore.

Great beds of red flowers line the railway, and these are to be found all the way to the top. Now and then a bed of such flowers covers the hillside. There are trees on the lowland, and everywhere the vegetation is green. Passing onward, the road climbs up the sides of the cliffs. It winds about in horseshoe curves, and its steepness is such that it climbs 2,900 feet before reaching the top. This is 400 feet more than will be the highest altitude on the new road to Fairbanks. The White Pass makes its great climb within twenty miles, and it has only one tunnel along its whole route.

As you go up the mountains the climate rapidly changes. You have a half dozen climates within twenty miles. Now and then you get a breeze from a glacier, and as Jack Frost travels on the wings of the wind over the perpetual ice, his breath sends a chill to your bones. This is perceptible as you cross the canyon and catch the cold air of the Muir glacier not far away. This whole region was once a great glacial garden. You can see glaciers in Skagway, and there are glaciers here and there on the sides of the mountains along the railroad. I saw one with a thread of silver falling down the green slope below it. A little lower the thread had swelled to a rope. Lower still it had become a great cable, and it ended in the foaming Skagway river, dashing down over the rocks to the sea.

A New Country.

Passing over the mountains of the coast range, you come into a new country as far as the character of the air is concerned. Skagway is as moist as Puget sound, while White Horse is as dry as Denver. In southeastern Alaska it rains almost every day, and the soil is like a wet sponge. Once over the pass you are in a region which has not had a bit of rainfall for months. The country is as dry as a bone, and in midsummer as hot as the Sahara. There are frequent forest fires. As we climbed to the top of the pass, there were burned forests. We saw thousands of acres ablaze on the sides of the mountains.

There is plenty of soil on the northern slope of the range, and at first sight the country would seem to be excellent for farming. I am told that it is not. The soil is sand on a bed of gravel and the rain sinks through and is lost. Farther north the soil changes, but the air grows dryer, and the climate is like that of our Rocky Mountain plateau. In fact, Alaska is a world as to climate, and in speaking of it it is impossible to compare it with any one region. The conditions of rainfall, temperature and soil vary in the different sections. There are parts of Alaska as warm as Tennessee and Kentucky. There are parts where the rain pours almost every day, and there are other parts, such as the far north, where rainfall is only two or three inches per year. At Skagway the thermometer seldom falls to zero. Here at White Horse, 100 miles away, it now and then drops to 70 below, and 40 to 50 degrees below zero are to be had every winter.

Start in a Jungle.

In traveling from Skagway to the tops of the mountains the vegetation shows the changes of the climate according to altitude. We start in a country covered with jungle. The trees are spruce and pines of various varieties. Some of them are as big around as a flour barrel and as tall as a four-story house. As we ascend they grow smaller and smaller and shorter and shorter, until at last they range in height from that of one's waist to his shoulder. Higher still they become mere shrubs that crawl on the ground. And still they are perfect trees, although they have been flattened by the snow that lies on them during the greater part of the winter. At a little distance they look like a carpet of green on the sides of the hills. Close to the track they make you think of the dwarfed pines of Japan, which may be centuries old, although less than two feet in height.

All the way up the mountains you can see the remains of the trail which the gold hunters climbed before the iron track was constructed. They made their way through the ice and snow, and many died before they reached the top of the pass. One part of the trail is known as the Dead Horse canyon. It was so named for the dead horses that gave up their equine ghosts at that point. They started out loaded, but were unable to bear the toil of the journey. The year before the road was built more than 5,000 dead horses were counted on the trail. Some had lost their footing and been dashed to death on the rocks below. Others had sunk under their burdens in utter exhaustion and had to be thrown over the rocks, while still others lost heart and actually committed suicide by throwing themselves over the cliffs. One miner driving a mule team got the animals at last to the top, when the leader jumped over the precipice, dragging the other animals with him. All were killed as they fell on the rocks in the valley below. The leader had been twice over the trail.

Thousands on the Trail.

During the winter of 1897, 33,000 men and women came up the mountains over the trails on their way to Dawson. Most of them carried packs on their backs, some making numerous trips, during which they took from 50 to 100 pounds at a time. Some had sleds, which they pulled up the mountains, a single sled carrying perhaps 200 pounds. The average outfit of the Klondikers was about one ton, or two thousand pounds, and the cost of getting this over the trail was enormous. Mules and horses were used. Indians were hired to aid in packing the outfits, and the charge by them was 7 cents a pound upward per pound. On the Dyea trail the Indians got 10 or 15 cents a pound for taking an outfit 50 miles. The Indians went in families. A man would pack from one hundred to one hundred and forty pounds, a squaw from eighty to one hundred pounds and girls and boys from 25 to 50 pounds apiece. Some of the white men went into packing and teaming as a business. One man is said to have made $300,000 by transporting the baggage and supplies of the goldseekers. Another threw a bridge across a stream and charged 50 cents toll for the use of his bridge.

As the crow flies the distance from Skagway to the summit of the White Pass is only 14 miles, but the railroad track is six miles longer in order to get grades by which the cars could be dragged up the mountains. Our train stopped on the crest of the pass, where the waters flowing into the two oceans divide, and where side by side float the flags of America and Canada. Here within a few feet of each other, are two streams. One flows toward the west, through United States territory, and after a course of 20 odd miles is lost in the Pacific at Skagway. The other winds its way on down into the Yukon, and it has over 2,000 miles to travel before it reaches Bering sea. I threw a couple of chips into the streams. One has long since been lost in the Pacific ocean, and I am in hopes that the other will in time reach the same body of water not far from the Arctic.

Our international boundary is along the crest of the mountains. We have a strip of country in southeastern Alaska which comprises the Alexander archipelago and all of the mainland 30 miles back from the seacoast or to the crest of the range which borders it. This coastal strip extends from the White Pass to the Portland canal at the south and along the range at the north as far as Mount St. Elias, from where there is a straight line between the two countries, northward to the Arctic ocean.

The Yukon, which has its headwaters in the lakes back of Skagway, flows through Canadian territory for a winding distance almost as great as from Chicago to New Orleans before it crosses the international boundary near the village of Eagle. About 20 miles of the White Pass railway is in United States territory, and in the neighborhood of 90 miles is in the Dominion of Canada.

Monument to Adam.

The first monument in America to Adam was erected in Gardenville, Md. The memorial to be claimed first of the species is a square of concrete with a sun dial on top and the inscription on one of its faces: "To the Memory of Adam, the First Man."

How Nuxated Iron Helped Me Whip Frank Moran

Jess Willard Tells Secret of His Easy Victory Also reveals hitherto untold secret of his great triumph over Jack Johnson; Says

IRON IS GREATEST OF ALL STRENGTH BUILDERS

Ordinary Nuxated Iron will often increase the strength and endurance of delicate, nervous folks 200 per cent. in two weeks time.

I consider that plenty of iron in my blood is the secret of my great strength, power and endurance.

Jess Willard

SPECIAL NOTE—Dr. E. Sauer, a well known physician who has studied widely in both this country and Europe, has been specially employed to make a thorough investigation into the real secret of the great strength, power and endurance of Jess Willard, and the marvelous value of nuxated iron as a strength builder.

NEW YORK—Upon being interviewed at his apartment in the Colonial Hotel, Mr. Willard said: "Yes, I have a chemist with me to study the value of different foods and products as to their power to produce great strength and endurance, both of which are so necessary in the prize ring. On his recommendation, I have often taken nuxated iron and I have particularly advocated the free use of iron by all those who wish to obtain great physical and mental power. Without it I am sure that I should never have been able to whip Jack Johnson so completely and easily as I did, and while training for my bout with Frank Moran, I regularly took nuxated iron, and I am certain that it was a most important factor in my winning so easily." Continuing, Dr. Sauer said: "Mr. Willard's case is only one of hundreds which I could cite from my own personal experience which prove conclusively the astonishing power of nuxated iron to restore strength and vitality even in most complicated chronic conditions."

Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 20 and full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret he said was taking Nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health at 46 careworn and nearly all in, and at 50, a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. As I have said a hundred times before, iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only stop taking patent medicines and nauseous concoctions and take simple nuxated iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, consumption, kidney, liver and heart trouble, etc. The real and true cause which started these diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable the blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking. Just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Then take two five grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run-down people who were ailing all the time double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron, simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily assimilated like nuxated iron before it can do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athelete or prize fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the arena, while many another has gone to a glorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.—E. Sauer, M. D.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, recommended by Dr. Sauer is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy, in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all druggists.—Advertisement.

FAILURE OF "606"

Are you one of those who used "606" or "914" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned uncured? Have you taken Mercury and Potash treatment and are you still suffering? Have you suffered from Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula without being benefited by the treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book FREE, showing how to obtain the results you are looking for. All correspondence confidential.

THE C. E. GALLAGHER MEDICINE CO.
Room 116 1622 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

MUTT AND JEFF Mutt's Got Everything a Candidate Needs, Except the Nomination

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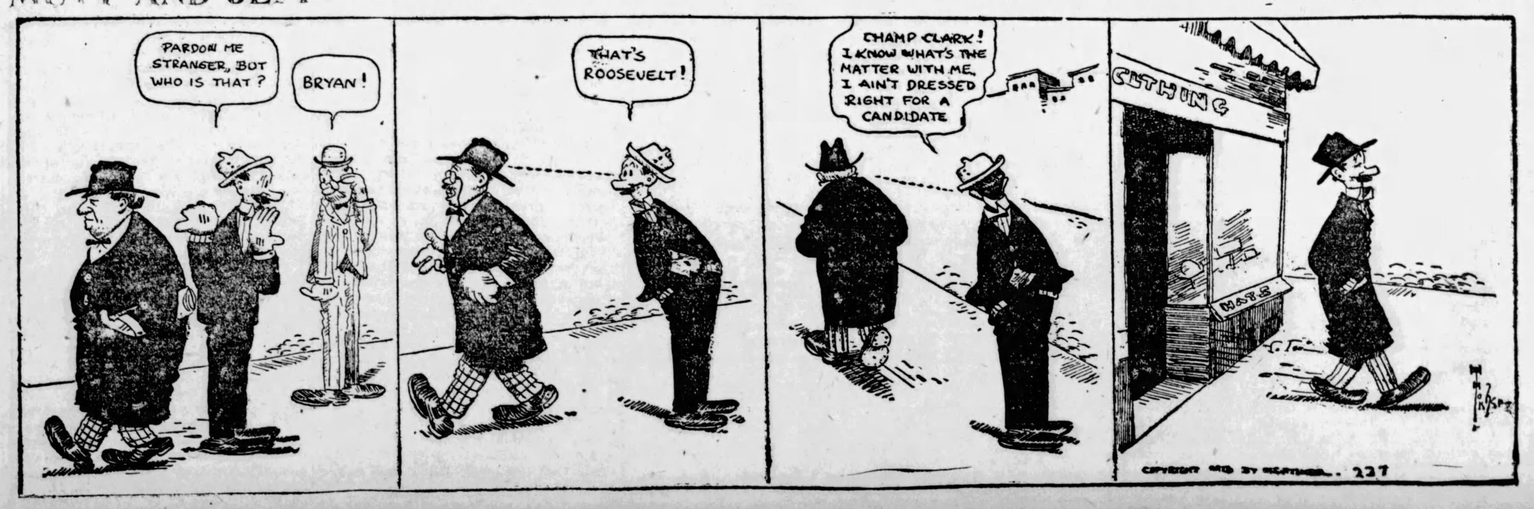
By "Bud" Fisher


PARDON ME STRANGER, BUT WHO IS THAT?
BRYAN!
THAT'S ROOSEVELT!
CHAMP CLARK! I KNOW WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH ME. I AIN'T DRESSED RIGHT FOR A CANDIDATE
CLOTHING
MUTT
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Tobacco Habit BANISHED in 48 to 72 Hours

No craving for tobacco in any form when you begin taking Tobacco Redeemer. Don't try to quit the tobacco habit unaided. It is a losing fight against heavy odds and means a serious shock to the nervous system. Let the tobacco habit quit YOU. It will quit you, if you will just take Tobacco Redeemer, according to directions for two or three days. It is a most simple, quick and thoroughly reliable remedy for the tobacco habit.

Not a Substitute

Tobacco Redeemer contains no habit-forming drugs of any kind. It is in no sense a substitute for tobacco. After finishing the treatment you have absolutely no desire to use tobacco again or to continue the use of the remedy. It makes not a particle of difference how much you use or in what form tobacco, how much you smoke cigars, use Cigarettes, Pipe, chew plug or fine cut or cigarettes. Tobacco Redeemer will positively banish every trace of desire in from 48 to 72 hours. We absolutely guarantee it every time or money refunded.

Write today for our free booklet showing the deadly effect of tobacco upon the human system and positive proof that Tobacco Redeemer will quickly free you of the habit.

Newell Pharmacal Company, Dept. 425 St. Louis, Mo.

MAY ARBITRATE THE MEXICAN ROW

Diplomats Interested in Plan to Act Under Treaty of 1848.

Washington, June 8.—Arbitration of differences between the United States and Mexico through an international commission, today became a possibility.

Diplomats, particularly those of Central and South American republics, are much interested in information that administration officials are seriously proposing such a course to Gen. Carranza. If they definitely decide to urge this, it would be sent as the United States' answer to Carranza's last note. Acceptance would then decide on the de facto government.

Under the treaty of 1848 between the United States and Mexico, the presidents of the two nations might appoint an equal number of commissioners, to which could be submitted all the vexatious questions arising out of relations between the two countries during the next few years.

Among these might be:

Withdrawal of American troops from Mexican territory.

Indemnification for American lives lost and property destroyed or damaged during recent Mexican revolutions.

Dispositions of customs revenues collected during the American occupation of Vera Cruz and now held in the United States, and claims for property damages growing out of the Vera Cruz incident.

Long-pending disputes concerning the exact location of certain portions of the international boundary."

The commission probably would have in some South American country. Whether President Wilson had reached a final decision on the question of proposing arbitration to Gen. Carranza was not indicated today.

The treaty of 1848 provides that, should such a course be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of the difference or the circumstance of the case."

Interest in the suggested plan here today was based largely on the belief that it would tend to benefit relations between the United States and South American nations.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, June 4.—Germans storm heights southeast of Zillebeke and capture a British general. Positions near Ypres retaken by Italians. Russian artillery active on Bessarabian front.

MONDAY, June 5.—British admiralty declares Germans lost 18 vessels in Jutland battle to Great Britain's 14. New Fort Vaux drive repulsed by Germans. Italian town of Cesuna and 2,000 men taken by Austrians.

TUESDAY, June 6.—In new offensive against Austrians, Russians take 13,000 prisoners. Turks drive Russians 25 miles back in Armenia. Austrians take new positions in Italy.

WEDNESDAY, June 7.—Earl Kitchener and staff drowned when British cruiser Hampshire is sunk on way to Russia. Austrian prisoners swell to 200,000 as Russians push offensive. During heavy snowstorm Austrian attack on Italy repulsed.

THURSDAY, June 8.—Germans capture Fort Vaux and 700 prisoners. In three days Russians take 43,000 Austrian prisoners. Italians report Austrian supplies with heavy losses on entire front.

FRIDAY, June 9.—Fortress of Lutzk taken from Austrians in Russian drive. Germans attack west of Fort Vaux. Greek king signs decree disbanding part of army.

SATURDAY, June 10.—German advance penetrates Thiaumont trench. Italians force Austrians back 26 miles. Austrians make progress in direction of Asfago, in Italy.

British Intern U. S. Boy.

Washington, June 7.—John J. Killeen, the 19-year-old Brooklyn boy who was held in connection with the Sinn Fein revolt, has been interned under the defense of the realm act, according to advices to the state department from London today.

YOUR HEART

Does it: **Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Talking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart?** If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use **Dr. Hinsman's Heart Tablets.** Not a secret medicine. It is made one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves. Don't take any chances when Dr. Hinsman's Heart Tablets are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to Dr. F. G. Hinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine, will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES AS ADOPTED BY THE REPUBLICANS

THE Republican platform, as adopted yesterday, follows:

"In 1861 the Republican party stood for the Union. As it stood for the Union of States, it now stands for a united people, true to American ideals, loyal to American traditions, knowing no allegiance except to the Constitution, to the government and to the flag of the United States. We believe in American policies at home and abroad.'

American Rights.

"We declare that we believe in and will enforce the protection of every American citizen in all the rights secured to him by the Constitution, treaties and the law of nations, at home and abroad, by land and sea. These rights which, in viciation of the specific promise of their party made at Baltimore in 1912, the Democratic President and the Democratic congress have failed to defend, we will unflinchingly maintain.

Foreign Relations.

"We desire peace, the peace of justice and right, and believe in maintaining a straight and honest neutrality between the belligerents in the great war in Europe. We must perform all our duties and insist upon all our rights as neutrals without fear and without favor. We believe that peace and neutrality, as well as the dignity and influence of the United States cannot be preserved by shifty expedients, by phrase making, by performances in languages, or by attitudes ever changing in an effort to secure groups of voters.

"The present administration has destroyed our influence abroad and humiliated us in our own eyes. The Republican party believes that a firm, consistent and courageous foreign policy always maintained by Republican presidents, in accordance with American traditions, in the best, as it is the only true way to preserve our peace and restore us to our rightful place among the nations. We believe in the pocific settlement of international disputes and favor the establishment of a world court for that purpose.

Mexican Affairs.

"We deeply sympathize with the 15,000,000 people of Mexico, who, for three years, have seen their country devastated, their homes destroyed, their fellow citizens murdered and their women outraged by armed bands of desperadoes led by self-seeking, conscienceless agitators who, when temporarily successful in any locality, have neither sought nor been able to restore order or establish and maintain peace.

"We express our horror and indignation at the outrages which have been and are being perpetrated by these bandits upon American men and women who were or are in Mexico by invitation of the laws and of the government of that country, and whose rights to security of person and property are guaranteed by solemn treaty obligations. We denounce the indefensible methods of interference employed by this administration in the internal affairs of Mexico and refer, with shame, to its failure to discharge the duty of this country as next friend to Mexico, its duty to other powers who have relied upon us as such friend and its duty to our citizens.

"Mexico, in permitting the continuance of such conditions, first, by failure to act promptly and firmly, and, second, by lending its influence to the continuation of such conditions through recognition of one of the factions responsible for these outrages.

"We pledge our aid in restoring order and maintaining peace in Mexico. We promise our citizens on and near our border, and to those in Mexico, wherever they may be found, adequate and absolute protection in their lives, liberty and property.

Monroe Doctrine.

"We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and declare its maintenance to be a policy of this country essential to its present and future peace and safety, and to the achievement of its manifest destiny.

Latin America.

"We favor the continuance of Republican policies which will result in drawing more and more closely the commercial, financial and social relations between this country and the countries of Latin America.

Philippines.

"We renew our allegiance to the Philippine policy inaugurated by McKinley, approved by congress and consistently carried out by Roosevelt and Taft. Even in this short time, it has enormously improved the material and social conditions of the islands, given the Philippine people a constantly increasing participation in their government, and, if persisted in, will bring still greater benefits in the future.

"We accepted the responsibility of the islands as a duty to civilization and the Filipino people. To leave, with our task half done, would break our pledges, injure our prestige among nations and imperil what has already been accomplished.

"We condemn the Democratic administration for its attempt to abandon the Philippines, which was prevented only by the vigorous opposition of Republican members of congress, aided by a few patriotic Democrats.

Pledge to Foreign-Born.

"We reiterate our unqualified approval of the action taken in December, 1911, by the president and congress to secure with Russia, as with other countries, a treaty that will recognize the absolute right of expatriation and prevent all discrimination, of whatever kind, between American citizens, whether native-born or alien, and regardless of race, religion or previous political allegiance.

"We renew the pledge to conserve this principle and to maintain the right of asylum, which is neither to be surrendered nor restricted, and we unite in the cherished hope that the war, wihch is now desolating the world, may speedily end, with a complete and last restoration of brotherhood among the nations of the earth, and the assurance of full equal rights, civil and religious, to all men in every land.

Protection of Country.

"In order to maintain our peace and make certain the security of our people within our own borders the country must have not only adequate but thorough and complete national defense, ready for any emergency. We must have a sufficient and effective regular army, and a provision for ample reserves, already drilled and disciplined, who can be called at once to the colors when the hour of danger comes.

"We must have a navy so strong and so well proportioned and equipped, so thoroughly ready and prepared, that no enemy can gain command of the sea and effect a landing in force on either our western or our eastern coast. To secure these results we must have a coherent and continuous policy of national defense, which even, in these perilous days, the Democratic party has utterly failed to develop, but which we promise to give to the country.

"The Republican party stands now, always has, in the fullest sense, for the policy of tariff protection to American industries and American labor, and does not regard an anti-dumping provision as an adequate substitute. Such protection should be reasonable in amount, but sufficient to protect adequately American industry and American labor, and be so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies or trusts. It should, moreover, give special attention to securing the industrial independence of the United States, as in the case of dyestuffs.

"Through wise tariff and industrial legislation our industries can be so organized that they will become not only a commercial bulwark but a powerful aid to national defense.

Underwood Tariff.

"The Undrewood tariff act is a complete failure in every respect. Under its administration imports have enormously increased, in spite of the fact that intercourse with foreign countries has been largely cut off by reason of the war, while the revenues of which we stand in such dire need have been greatly reduced.

"Under the normal conditions which prevailed prior to the war it was clearly demonstrated that this act deprived the American producer and the American wage-earner of that protection which entitled them to meet their foreign competitors, and but for the adventitious conditions created by the war would, long since, have paralyzed all form of American industry and deprived American labor of its just reward.

"It has not in the least reduced the cost of living, which has constantly advanced from the date of its enactment. Welfare of our people demands its repeal and the substitution of a measure which, in peace as well as in war, will produce ample revenue and give reasonable protection to all forms of American production in mine, forest, field and factory.

Tariff Commission.

"We favor the creation of a tariff commission with complete power to gather and compile information for the use of congress in all matters relating to the tariff.

Regulation of Business.

"The Republican party has long believed in the rigid supervision and strict regulation of the transportation and great corporations of the country. It has put its creed into its deeds, and all really effective laws regulating the railroads and the great industrial corporations are the work of the Republican congresses and presidents. For this policy of regulation and supervision the Democrats, in a stumbling and piecemeal way, are undertaking to involve the government in business which should be left within the sphere of private enterprise and in direct competition with its own citizens, a policy which is sure to result in waste, great expense to the taxpayer and in an inferior product.

Democratic Methods.

"The Republican party firmly believes that all who violate the laws in regulation of business should be individually punished. But prosecution is very different from persecution, and business success, no matter how honestly attained, is apparently regarded by the Democratic party as, in itself, a crime. Such doctrines and beliefs choke enterprise and stifle prosperity. The Republican party believes in encouraging American business, as it believes in and will seek to advance all American interests.

Rural Credits.

"We favor an effective system of rural credits as opposed to the ineffective law proposed by the present Democratic administration.

Rural Free Delivery.

"We favor the extension of the rural free delivery system and condemn the Democratic administration for curtailing and crippling it.

Merchant Marine.

"In view of the policies adopted by all the maritime nations to encourage their shipping interests, and in order to enable us to compete with them for the ocean-carrying trade, we favor the payment of ships engaged in the foreign trade a liberal compensation for services actually rendered in carrying the mails, and such further legislation as will build up on adequate America nmerchant marine and give us ships which may be requisitioned by the government in time of national emergency.

"We are utterly opposed to the government ownership of vessels, as proposed by the Democratic party, because government ownership, while effectively preventing the development of the American merchant marine, by private capital, will be entirely unable to provide for the vast volume of American freights and will leave us more helpless than ever in the hard grip of foreign syndicates.

Transportation Laws.

"Interstate and intrastate transportation has become so interwoven that the attempt to apply two and often several sets of laws to its regulation has produced conflicts of authority, embarrassment in operation, and inconvenience and expense to the public.

"The entire transportation system of the country has become essentially national. We, therefore, favor such action by legislation, or, if necessary, through an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as will result in placing it under exclusive federal control.

Economy and National Budget.

"The increasing cost of the national government and the need for the greatest economy of its resources in order to meet the growing demands of the people for government service call for the severest condemnation of the wasteful appropriations of this Democratic administration, of its shameless raids on the treasury, and of its opposition to and rejection of President Taft's oft-repeated proposals and earnest efforts to secure economy and efficiency through the establishment of a simple businesslike budget system, to which we pledge our support and which we hold to be necessary to effect any real reform in the administration of national finances.

Natural Resources.

"We believe in a careful husbandry of all the natural resources of the nation — a husbandry which means development without waste, use without abuse.

Civil Service Reform.

"The civil service law has always been sustained by the Republican party, and we renew our repeated declaration that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The Democratic party has created since March 4, 1913, 30,000 offices outside of the civil service law at an annual cost of $44,000,000 to the taxpayers of the country.

"We condemn the gross abuse and the misuse of the law by the present Democratic administration and pledge ourselves to a reorganization of this service along lines of efficiency and economy.

Territorial Officials.

"Reaffirming the attitude long maintained by the Republican party, we hold that officials of any territory should be bona fide residents of the territory in which their duties are to be performed.

Labor Laws.

"We pledge the Republican party to the faithful enforcement of all federal laws passed for the protection of labor. We favor vocational education; the enactment and rigid enforcement of a federal child labor law; the enactment of a generous and comprehensive workmen's compensation law, within the commerce power of congress, and an accident compensation law covering all government employes. We favor the collection and collation, under the direction of the department of labor, of complete data relating to industrial hazards, for the information of congress, to the end that such legislation may be adopted as may be calculated to secure the safety, conservation and protection of labor from the dangers incident to industry and transportation.

Suffrage Plank.

"The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizing the right of each state to settle this question for itself.

"Such are our principles, such are our purposes and policies. We close as we began. The times are dangerous and the future is fraught with peril. The great issues of the day have been confused by words and phrases. The American spirit, which made the country and saved the Union, has been forgotten by those charged with the responsibility of power. We appeal to all Americans, whether naturalized or native-born, to prove to the world that we are Americans in thought and in deed, with one loyalty, one hope, one inspiration. We call on all Americans to be true to the spirit of America, to the great traditions of their common country, and, above all things, to keep the faith."

PRINCIPAL PLANKS IN REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Americanism—Protection of American citizens wherever they may be. American policies at home and abroad.

Mexico—Pledge of aid in restoring peace and adequate protection of American life and property along the border.

Preparedness — National defenses ready for any emergency.

Foreign Relations—Peace and honest neutrality between belligerents in the European war.

Tariff—Protection to equalize difference between low wages abroad and high standard of labor here, but so adjusted as to prevent undue exactions by monopolies or trusts. Industrial independence in case of dye stuffs.

Suffrage—Indorsed woman suffrage, at the same time recognizing the rights of each state to settle the question for itself.

A minority report advocated:

Adequate defense providing for physical well being of citizens; laws insuring safety from industrial accidents and vocational diseases, with compensation; strict regulation of employment of women and children; government survey of resources; government operation of coal mines and oil wells to supply government departments; taxation of all who have profited by European war; making it mandatory for the President to preserve neutrality.

MOOSE PLATFORM LETS DOWN BARS FOR COMPROMISE MAN

The Progressive party's platform not only repeats the radical pronouncements of four years ago, but adds new features of striking character.

The platform was tailored to fit Col. Roosevelt only.

Specifically, the creed says that each and every item of the old platform, which was hotly attacked by the conservatives, shall be considered as picked up bodily and included in the present statement of faith.

Then it demands full woman suffrage, a navy second to England only, a standing army of 250,000 men, universal training with the training paid for out of the federal treasury; a reserve force that will be distinctively federal and not national guard, and a protective tariff.

"Americanism" planks, minus direct reference to hyphenism, declare in vigorous terms for upholding American rights on land and sea, guarding "the honor and influence of our nation" and maintenance of "the integrity of international law."

The platform also declares the supreme duty of civilization is to make peace permanent after the war, for which this nation should be prepared in every sphere.

Regarding Mexico the platform asserts that "every resource of the government should be forthwith used to end these conditions."

Other platform declarations are regulation of industry and "just distribution of its returns;" conservation, re-establishment of the American merchant marine; national highways development, and a permanent tariff.

T. R. CAN'T RUN BECAUSE HIS WIFE WON'T LET HIM

Mrs. Roosevelt Influenced His Decision Not to Accept.

Chicago, June 12. — Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt was responsible for the Colonel's refusal to run for the presidency on the Progressive ticket, it was learned today from an authoritative source.

According to the story the ex-president would have accepted the Bull Moose nomination but for an earnest appeal made to him by his wife.

Mrs. Roosevelt was willing to have her husband run if nominated by both Republicans and Progressives, but she objected to having him lead a hopeless race. Her objection was based on the throat affliction from which the Colonel suffers and also on the fact that he is advancing in years.

During the convention, Mrs. Roosevelt kept in close touch with the political situation and as soon as she learned the Colonel could not win Republican support, made her plea.

Col. Roosevelt has resumed his daily horseback rides, which were abandoned during convention week.

OREGON POLICE CHIEF WHEN A BABY LIVED WITH INDIANS

Albany, Ore., June 10.—John Catlin, chief of police in Albany, has an interesting history. He was first found by United States troops in 1852 among the Snake Indians of Oregon when he was three years old.

The Indians said his father and mother had been killed and that they did not know his name, so the soldiers gave him the name of John Catlin.

He served through the civil war as a bugler and was in the army for 25 years after that, until he returned to Albany, where he has been a police official ever since.

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply fill out the coupon below and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

FREE TRIAL COUPON.

Mark H. Jackson, 1148B, Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.:
I accept your offer. Send to
.....
.....
.....

Becomes President of the Chinese Republic

LI YUAN HUNG.

It is thought in diplomatic circles that Li Yuan Hung, who has succeeded to the presidency of China by the death of President Yuan Shi Kai, will be able to weld the warring factions in the eastern republic into a harmonious whole.

Li Yuan Hung has the support of most of the army, and was one of the leading generals in the revolt which overthrew the Manchu dynasty. Although not a strong man, he has a reputation for political honesty far greater than most of the Chinese political leaders, and is trusted by all of them.

Li Yuan Hung was born in 1864. He studied at the Peiyang Naval college and served on a cruiser in the Chino-Japanese war. After the war he was engaged for service at Nanking by Viceroy Chang Chih-Tung. On the latter's transfer to Wuchang, he accompanied him to assist in the organization of the modern troops there. Later he went to Japan to study fortifications and complete his military training and subsequently became a major of cavalry.

BANDIT BANDS IN MEXICO UNITING

A Fighting Union of Mexican Rebels Is Imminent, Say Reports.

Washington, June 12.—A fighting union of practically all the rebel and the bandit bands of southern Mexico is imminent, according to consular dispatches received by the state department. Consul Letcher, stationed at Chihuahua City, who now is in Washington, has consulted with officials of the department concerning the reports.

Through a tacit agreement among the leaders, the bandit bands are stationed over a wide range of territory in positions valuable from a military standpoint.

The success of rebel forces on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and the increasing unrest among the Mexican civilians because of the monetary situation are causing the officials anxiety.

Latest official advices from Tampico state that the Mexican authorities have taken no steps to alleviate the hardships that Carranza laws are imposing upon Americans. An investigation is being made by Consul Dawson of the alleged confiscatory taxes imposed upon American oil field operators there.

DANCES TO BE EASIER SO PARTNERS CAN TALK

New York, June 9.—Dancing masters attending their annual convention here have decided to encourage their pupils in the practice of more walking steps in learning modern dances. The purpose is to give the dancers a better opportunity for conversation.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, June 12.—A big break in wheat prices occurred at the opening. The fine clearing weather over the winter wheat states, low cables and unusually heavy receipts in the Northwest and Winnipeg featured the market. Stocks abroad are piling up with no storage room. Receipts in the northwest doubled those of a year ago. The first wheat from Oklahoma was due on Monday. Opening prices here were 1c lower for cash and July and 7/8c lower for September. Trade was active on the selling side.

				Close	
Wheat—Open.	High	Low.	June 12.	June 10.
Cash.... 1.09	1.09	1.08⅛	1.08⅛	1.10
July.... 1.09¾	1.09¾	1.08⅞	1.09	1.10¾
Sept.... 1.11½	1.11½	1.10⅝	1.10⅞	1.12⅝
Corn—				
Cash.....	....	....	74	74
July..... 72⅛	....	....	72¼	73
Sept..... 71⅝	....	....	72	72¾
Dec.....	....	....	62⅝	63
Oats—				
Cash.....	....	....	42	42¼
July..... 41⅝	....	....	41½	42
Sept..... 40	....	....	40⅝	40⅝
Clover Seed—				
Cash... 8.80	....	....	8.75	8.80
Oct.... 8.92	....	....	8.90	8.92
Dec.... 8.82	....	....	8.80	8.82
Rye—				
No. 2.... ..	..	..	96	96
Alsike—				
Cash... 9.50	....	....	9.50	9.50
Aug.... 9.50	....	....	9.50	9.50
Timothy—				
Cash... 3.50	....	....	3.50	3.50
Sept.... 3.40	....	....	3.40	3.40

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
July.... 1.04	1.04	1.02⅝	1.03	1.04⅝
Sept.... 1.05⅜	1.05⅜	1.04⅜	1.04⅞	1.06⅛
Dec.... 1.08	1.08⅜	1.07¼	1.07⅝	1.08⅝
Corn—					
July..... 70¼	70⅝	69⅞	70½	71
Sept..... 69⅝	70⅛	69¼	69⅝	70⅛
Dec..... 60⅝	61	60⅝	60⅞	61⅛
Oats—					
July..... 39⅜	59⅜	38⅝	39¼	39½
Sept..... 38⅝	38½	38¼	38½	38⅝
Dec..... 39⅜	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
July... 21.90	22.50	21.90	22.50	21.67
Sept... 21.32	21.95	21.30	21.95	21.25
Lard—					
July... 12.52	12.70	12.52	12.70	12.42
Sept... 12.62	12.85	12.65	12.82	12.52
Ribs—					
July... 12.55	12.92	12.55	12.92	12.47
Sept... 12.65	13.00	12.65	13.00	12.55

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July...	....	....	1.10¼	1.10½
Sept...	....	....	1.10¼	1.10⅝
Dec...	....	....	1.10¼	....

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
ully...	....	....	1.10¼	1.11¼
Sept...	....	....	1.09¼	1.10½

Toledo Produce

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 30c; solid pack, 31c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, pails and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 30c; oleo, 19@23c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 17@17½c; York State, 19½c; brick, 18@18½c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 20c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 31c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 60c; Longhorn, 17@17½c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 23¼c; strictly fresh, 25c; less ½ case, ½c higher; 3-5 case lots, 21½c.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—Home-grown, 10@12c.

Beans—Green, $1.50@1.65 per hamper; Southern $3.00 per hamper; $1.50 basket.

New Southern Cabbage—$2.50.

New Corn, 30@35c doz.

California Celery—Large, per dozen, 85c.

Cauliflower—Per dozen, $1.50@2.00.

Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, 50@90c.

Lettuce—Leaf, 8@12c.

Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$3.50.

Fancy Head Lettuce—75c basket.

Mushrooms—Per pound.

Parsly—Large bunches, per dozen, 50c.

New Potatoes—Per hamper, $1.50@1.75.

Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 50c.

New Peas—$2.50@3.00.

Potatoes—$3.25 per sack.

New Florida Potatoes—Per barrel, $5.50@6.50.

Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 20c doz.; long, per dozen, 20c.

Salsify—Home-grown, 30c.

Florida Tomatoes—Per 6-basket crate, $3.75@5.00.

Texas Bermuda Onions—Per crate, $2.25.

Rhubarb—Per dozen bunches, 10c.

Home-grown Spinach, per bushel, 25@40c.

Fruits.

Apples—Baldwins, per bbl., $4.50; Rome Beauties, $2.00 per box.

Pineapples—Percrate, $2.75@3.00.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.00.

Canteloupes, Cal., $3.00@4.25.

Grapefruit—Florida, $3.50@4.50.

Florida Valencia Oranges—Per box, $3.50.

California Navel Oranges—Per box, 80s, $2.75; balance or smaller sizes, $3.00@4.00.

Cal. Valencias, $3.75@4.50.

Limes—$1.50 per 100.

Lemons—California, $4.50@5.00.

Kentucky Strawberries—$2.75 per 24 quarts.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 12½@13c; heavy and rough, 10@11c.

Calves—12@14½c.

Spring Lambs—Pelts on, 20@22c.

Fowls—Alive, 18@19c.

Broilers, 30c lb.

Ducks—Alive, 18c.

Lambs—Yearlings, 17@18c; sheep, 12@14c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 11c; cow beef, extra good, 10@12c.

Heifers—11@12½c.

Bulls—10@12c.

Provisions.

Lard—14¾c.

Fat Bacon—14½c.

Lean Bacon—21½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18¼c; 8 to 10 lbs., 17c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $21.00; hams, sugar cured, 18½c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 15c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 13¼c; frankforters, 15½c; garlic sausage, 13½c; dried beef, inside, 22½c; knuckles, 18½c.

Ocean Fish.

Halibut, 18c; salmon, 20c; bluefish, 14c; Spanish mackerel, 22c; Jumbo soft shell crabs, 75c; medium soft shell crabs, 60c; butter fish, 12½c; mackerel, large, 40@60c; shad roe, per pair, 60c.

Large clams, per 100, $1.25; Little Neck clams, per 100, $1.00; shrimps, $1.50 per gallon.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $25.00; No. 2, $24.00.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.05.

Oats—44c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.25; winter patent, $6.75@7.00 per bbl.; family flour $6.00@6.25 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $26.00@27.00; middlings, brown, $28.00@29.00; white middlings, $32.00@33.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $32.00@33.00; old process meal, $35.00@37.00; union grains, $32.00@35.00; alfalfa, chop, $32.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$36.0.@37.00.

Hay—Bale, $19.00@20.00.

Straw (buying price)—Right pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs.

Oats—50@55c per bu.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.25 per bbl.; Retail packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $21.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.30@3.35; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 14c; green calf, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 24c; kip, 22c; No. 2 kip, 20½c; cured hides, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 17c; sheep pelts, $1.60@1.50; horse hides, $3.50@5.00.

HUGE PROFITS IN 8% COPPER ORE

100,000,000 pounds of 3% ore developed. Largest mines paying big profits on less than 3% copper ore.

Limited number of shares now being sold to provide trams, motor trucks and equipment for transporting this rich ore to smelter. Beginning with 400,000 lbs. per week soon doubled with same equipment. Netting $5,500 to $11,000 weekly earnings.

Do You Want to Share in These Profits?

Besides benefit of inevitable rise in this copper stock.

Write today direct to New York Office for full particulars.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY COPPER CO.

135 Broadway:——Suite 710-C——New York City, New York

New York Produce.

New York, June 13.—Flour quiet; spring patents, $5.70@6.00; winter patents, $5.40@5.65; winter straights, $5.20@5.30; Kansas straights, $5.45@5.60. Pork steady; mess, $25.60@25.25; family, $26.00@28.75; short clear, $22.50@25.50. Beef quiet; mess, $17.50@18.00; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard dull; middle west, $12.70@12.80. Molasses dull; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay steady; No. 1, $1.45@1.50; No. 2, $1.35@1.40; No. 3, $1.20@1.30; shipping, $1.05@1.10. Hides firm; Bogota, 33@34c; Central America, 33c. Leather firm; hemlock, firsts, 37c; seconds, 36c. Butter weak; receipts, 14,132; creamery extras (92 score), creamery (higher scoring), 30½@31c; firsts, 28½@29½c; seconds, 27@28c. Eggs unsettled; receipts, 18,310; fresh gathered, extra fine, 24½@26c; extra firsts, 23½@24c; firsts, 22@23c; nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 26@27c; nearby hennery browns, 25@26c. Cheese firm; receipts, 1,746; state fresh specials, 15½c; do, average fancy, 15@15¼c. Live poultry steady; broilers, 21@28c; other prices unsettled; dressed steady; broilers, 26@32c; chickens, 23@27c; fowls, 18½@23c; turkeys, 27c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, June 13.—Butter steady; creamery, 25½@26c. Eggs steady; receipts, 22,225 cases; firsts, 20¾@21¼c; ordinary firsts, 18½@20c; at mark, cases included, 20@21c. Potatoes unsettled; old, receipts, 40 cars; Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota white, $1.00@1.15; Minnesota and Dakota Ohios, 95c@$1.05; new, receipts, 25 cars; sacked Triumphs, $1.80@1.90. Poultry, alive, steady; fowls, 17½c.

Cotton.

New York, June 12.—The cotton market opened barely steady at a decline of 1@5 points today in response to disappointing cables. Spot houses were moderate buyers at the decline, and there was further local covering, but there seemed to be considerable liquidation and after some exceptionally active months sold about 9@19 points net lower, with July touching 12.73c; October, 12.88c, and December, 13.05c before the end of the first hour. Liverpool was a buyer on the decline, but general business was comparatively quiet. Private cables reported a pause in the demand in Liverpool, with the market quiet and no disposition to press sales. The early selling movement seemed to have pretty well run its course on the decline to 12.88 for October contracts, and trading later was quiet with prices working back to within 2@3 points of Saturday's closing figures, or up to 1.295 for October deliveries. The detailed weather reports were considered generally favorable, but the talk of an encouraging weekly crop review on Wednesday seemed to bring in little pressure, and there may have been some scattered buying in expectation of bullish domestic consumption figures from the census bureau tomorrow.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 13.—Receipts, 33,000; slow; bulk, $9.40@9.55; light, $8.95@9.50; mixed, $9.15@9.60; heavy, $9.10@9.65; rough, $9.10@9.25; pigs, $7.20@8.60. Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; firm; native beef steers, $7.90@11.35; stockers and feeders, $6.00@8.90; cows and heifers, $3.85@9.85; calves, 8.50@12.00. Sheep—Receipts, 13,000; weak; wethers, $7.25@8.35; lambs, $7.75@10.45; springs, $8.25@11.40.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, June 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,400; higher; top, $11.10. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; steady; prime heavies and heavy mixed, $9.00@9.05; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $9.05@9.65; light Yorkers, $9.00@9.40; pigs, $8.75@9.00; roughs, $6.50@8.60. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,600; steady; top sheep, $7.75; top lambs, $9.75. Calves—Receipts, 800; steady; top, $12.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, June 13.—Hogs—Receipts, 6,200; steady; best kinds brought $9.55@9.60; pigs, $9.00; roughs, $8.40; stags, $6.75. Cattle—Receipts, 30 cars; strong; top, $10.25. Sheep—Receipts, 7 cars; steady; $7.50; lambs steady; $10.00. Calves—Receipts, 600 head; strong; $12.00@12.50.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., June 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800; active; shipping, $9.00@11.40; butchers, $8.00@10.00; heifers, $7.50@9.75; cows, $4.50@8.25; stock heifers, $6.50@7.50; fresh cows and springers, active, $50@110. Veals—Receipts, 1,000; active; $4.50@12.00. Hogs

WILSON'S NOTE MAY RESULT IN AN UPRISING

Mexicans Said to Be Combining for Concentrated Action Against Americans.

Washington, June 13.—With an avalanche of official reports reaching Washington telling of the "worst Mexican situation we have had yet," officials of both war and state departments fear that even more troublesome times are not far distant.

Special efforts are being made by the war department to have the 1,500 additional soldiers, already expected, stationed on the Mexican border, before Carranza is told officially that American troops will not be withdrawn from Mexico at this time.

Fear an Outburst.

Warnings have reached the state department that the delivery of President Wilson's note refusing to comply with Carranza's demands will be a signal for violent anti-American outbursts throughout Mexico. It is expected that transmission of the note will be delayed until the companies of engineers and artillery men ordered yesterday shall have had time to reach the posts which Gen. Funston wishes to dispatch them.

Ten companies of coast guard artillery, drawn from fortifications between Portland, Me., and Sandy Hook, and a battalion of engineers from the barracks in Washington were under orders to join General Pershing's army and assist in guarding against further border raids in the region near Laredo.

Admit Situation Serious.

Assistant Secretary of War Ingraham, in the absence of Secretary Baker, faced a situation which officials admitted appeared serious. They feared not only continuance of bandit raids but the effect which the killing of three of the bandits, who raided the Coleman ranch, near Laredo, Sunday, might have on the Mexican people. Equally puzzling to officials was the question of what purpose is the basis for the anti-American demonstrations and the renewed border attacks.

Reports persisted that certain Carranza officers have agreed not to interfere with the Mexican General De La Rosa in his threatened attack on border communities. In this connection was cited the report that one of the bandits killed after the Sunday raid had been identified as Lieut. Col. Villareal, a Carranza officer. Even civil authorities of northern Mexican states are said to be relaxing their strict allegiance to the Carranza government and issuing orders independent of the Mexico City officials.

Wilson View Changed.

In Washington it is believed that the White House has drastically changed its views of the Mexican situation.

Since Gen. Funston requested the call for the state militia of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, he has a number of times asked for more troops, but all requests were refused until Secretary of War Baker issued yesterday's orders. The announcement of the sending of additional forces came after the receipt at the state department of official messages forecasting the attitude the Mexican people would take when they learned that the American forces were not to be withdrawn.

The state department already has evidence that rebel leaders in Mexico and some Carranza officials, are preparing to rise with greater strength against the American forces soon. Ammunition is now being gathered in the interior of Mexico in supplies as large as can be obtained. Since the American arms embargo was clamped down, lots of arms and ammunition have been received at Mexican parts from foreign countries. One official to report this was Captain G. H. Burrage, of the U. S. S. Nebraska at Vera Cruz. Capt. Burrage said the Mexican natives were more incensed at the Carranza government because of the confiscation of their paper money than they were at Americans because of the continued stay of Pershing's forces in Mexico.

GIRL KILLED SHOWING HER ABILITY TO CLIMB A TREE

Joplin, Mo., June 10.—Helen Havens, 9 years old, attempted to demonstrate, before several playmates, her ability to climb trees. She climbed to the topmost branch of a big tree in a yard at her home, when a branch gave way and she fell to the ground and died within less than two hours from concussion of the brain.

UNUSUAL VIOLENCE MARKS VERDUN BATTLE

Paris, June 18.—The battle for Verdun has broken out with unusual violence on the east bank of the Meuse. The Germans have brought up fresh effectives, reformed their artillery to positions from which they have begun a methodical pounding of the main French defenses, especially the powerful batteries at Tabannes and Fort Souville.

The French on their part have not been idle during the past few days. Thiaumont farm bristles with well placed machine guns and the German masses, toiling up the slope which leads to the French positions, have been driven back again and again while their reserves have been kept copiously showered by sprays of shells from the French batteries at the rear and on the other side of the river.

The fighting continues as desperately as ever, but the situation on both sides remains unmodified so far.

The fighting is characterized by eye witnesses as infernal. It is estimated that the Germans used up 3,000 infantry in assaults on the trenches west of Fort Vaux and at Thiaumont. The attacks followed each other in such close succession as practically to merge into each other.

SUMMARY OF THREE HOURS' HAPPENINGS IN BIG POLITICS

Charles Evans Hughes of New York and Charles Warren Fairbanks of Indiana were nominated for President and vice president Saturday by the Republican national convention.

Justice Hughes sent his resignation from the supreme court bench to President Wilson immediately upon being notified of his nomination.

The President accepted the resignation at once.

Justice Hughes sent his acceptanec of the nomination by telegram to the chairman of the convention, and stated his views on public questions.

Mr. Fairbanks accepted the vice presidential nomination by long-distance telephone from Indianapolis.

Theodore Roosevelt of New York and John W. Parker of Louisiana nominated for President and vice president by the Progressive national convention in session simultaneous with the Republicans.

Colonel Roosevelt immediately sent a telegram practically declining the nomination, but with a thread of reservation. He wanted time to read what Hughes had to say.

The Progressive convention thereupon adjourned without taking any action on Roosevelt's telegram.

The above events took place within a period of three hours.

GERMAN LOSS 734,412 IN KILLED UP TO JUNE

Compilation by British; Total Casualties 2,924,586.

London, June 12.—Germany, up to the end of May, had lost 2,924,586 soldiers, of whom 734,412 were killed, according to a British official tabulation of the German casualty lists given out here. The compilation did not include German losses in naval engagements or in the fighting in the German colonies.

The British official statement quotes the German official casualty lists for the month of May as placing the total German losses in killed, prisoners and wounded at 102,507. This number, it is pointed out, bring the German total losses, exclusive of naval and colonial casualties to 2,924,586.

The German figures in the May list, as enumerated in the British account are as follows: Dead, 22,471; wounded, 72,075; prisoners and missing, 7,961.

The German official lists of casualties up to the end of May give these totals: Dead, 734,412; wounded, 1,851,652; prisoners and missing, 338,522; total, 2,924,586.

ARMY FED BY MOTOR TRUCKS

Uncle Sam's Boys in Mexico Depend Upon Auto Trains for Their Supplies.

Columbus, N. M., June 8.—A motor truck transportation system, operated over roads composed in unbelievable ration of ruts, on schedules as exacting as those of any railroad—such is the scheme of things by which 17,000 of Uncle Sam's soldiers in Mexico are kept clothed, fed and provided with arms and ammunition.

In a little frame shack that is the office of Major Madden, Captain Whitman, Captain Pearson, Captain Lee and Captain Hansen, the four directing heads of the base quarter-master department, is a road map covering all stations of United States troops in Mexico.

Shift Pins to Show Progress.

Every day numbered pins are shifted along this road map, and each shift marks the progress of a truck train. Invoices, showing just what each truck in each train carries, and just where each load is consigned, are kept on file. Never for an instant is any item, from a package of pins to a bale of hay, lost sight of. Never until the truck train commander turns over receipts for his load is an invoice taken from the "live" files.

There are ten truck trains of twenty-seven cars each. A commissioned officer commands each train, and with him is another officer who commands the truck guard, consisting of one soldier to each truck.

As the train goes on down the line of communication, reports are flashed back to Major Madden's office, and the pins on the chart are moved accordingly.

The exigencies of the campaign are forcing small detachments out arong the border for patrol duty, some of them twenty or thirty miles from a telephone or telegraph line. The quartermaster's department is therefore considering establishing a borderwise automobile transportation line to carry supplies to the outlying patrols.

Working on New Route.

Two captains in the trucking service have left the base camps here in the past week to work out a feasible route with the chief quartermaster at San Antonio, and with their departure comes the announcement from Washington that three more truck trains have been ordered from a large eastern factory to carry on the new line of activity.

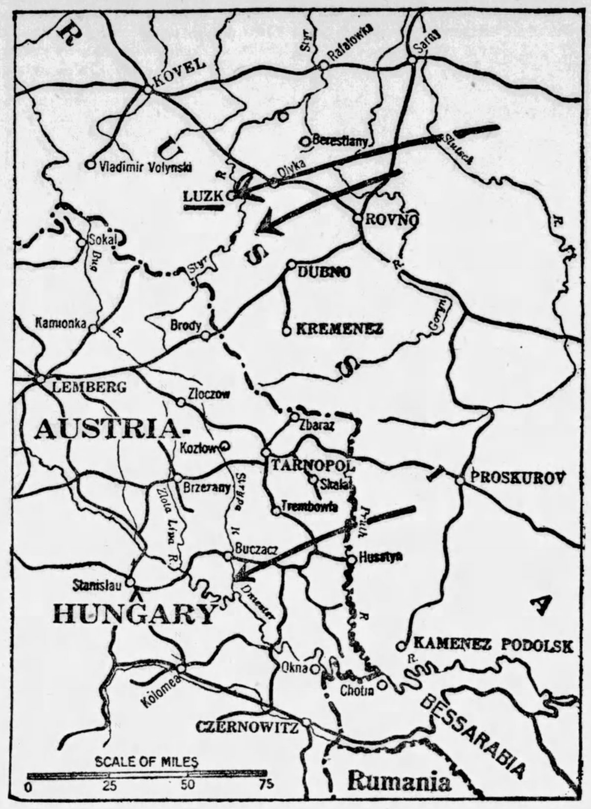
Eighteen hundred miles of border and 20,000 soldiers sounds like an undertaking. But here is what the transportation captains say:

"Give us trucks enough and we can move New York to the gulf of California and back again."

BERLIN INSISTS BRITISH DREADNAUGHT IS LOST

Berlin, via Sayville wireless, June 8.—The British dreadnaught Warspite was sunk in the naval battle off Jutland by the German battleship Konig, it was stated today by the official Overseas News agency. The Warspite blew up after being struck by heavy shells. This announcement was founded upon dispatches from Kiel, the German naval base.

REGION OF LATEST RUSSIAN SUCCESSES



The capture of Lutzk or Luzk (underlined on the map) menaces the entire Austrian line north of Galicia. Lutzk stands at one corner of the Volhynian fortress triangle, the other two points being Dubno, and Rowno, the latter of which has never been taken from the Russians. The Austrians, it is said, have already retreated about 25 miles. In southern Galicia the Czar's troops have broken the Austrian line on the lower Strypa, a short distance north of the Dniester river.

IRELAND SAVES LLOYD-GEORGE

Press of Irish Situation Keeps Him From Ill-Fated Trip to Russia.

London, June 8.—But for the fact that the faithful performance of his duties kept him at home, David Lloyd George, British statesman, would have lost his life along with Lord Kitchener on the cruiser Hampshire.

It had been decided, says the Express, that Mr. Lloyd George should accompany the war secretary to Russia to discuss the question of munitions for the Russian army, but the duties of mediating the political troubles in Ireland were so pressing that it was later decided by the government to keep Lloyd George at home and send Leslie Robertson, of the ministry of munitions, instead.

Irish Situation Helps.

Thus the Irish situation, despite its seriousness, proved a valuable agency for Great Britain, for it undoubtedly saved for the government the powerful and important services of talented and progressive Lloyd George.

It has been decided that memorial services for Lord Kitchener will be held in St. Paul's June 12. Both King George and Queen Mary will attend.

Influential newspapers have already begun campaigns in favor of prominent men as successor to Lord Kitchener.

Five Mentioned for Place.

The Graphic is urging the appointment of Lord Derby. The Morning Post favors Lord Milner. The Times is working for the appointment of Mr. Lloyd George.

The News Agency declares the post has been offered to Viscount John French, former commander-in-chief of the British forces in France and now commander of the home army.

Daily Chronicle says the name of Winston Churchill, former first lord of the admiralty, has been discussed in an official way by members of the cabinet, but there are no overpowering indications that he will get the war portfolio.

Body May Never Be Found.

Despite the vigorous search, the body of Lord Kitchener has not yet been recovered. The weather off the northern coast of Scotland is normally stormy and the tides off the Orkney Islands are strong and variable. In view of these circumstances it is feared the body may never be found.

Expressions of regret and sympathy continue to pour in from all parts of the world. A Reuter dispatch from Simla, India, says:

"The news of Kitchener's death was received here with universal regret. All of India mourns the loss."

ZAPATA AND HIS BAND MENACE MEXICO CITY

Encamped Within 30 Miles of Mexican Capital.

New York, June 12.—Zapata, considered by Mexicans as the most formidable leader now opposing the Carranza government, is encamped with a large body of well equipped men within 30 miles of Mexico City and an attack on the capital is expected at any time, according to Howard L. Francis, an engineer, recently connected with the Mexico City Tramway Co., who arrived here today on the steamship Morro Castle from Havana.

Mr. Francis said he left Mexico "in a hurry" to avoid arrest; suspicion being directed against him on account of his activity to secure the release of H. A. Dunn, chief engineer of the tramway company—a British-controlled organization—who was seized and thrown into jail three weeks ago. He added that the charges against Mr. Dunn were not made public.

"My activities," said Mr. Francis, "consisted of communicating over the telephone with influential Mexicans and the American representative, endeavoring to secure Mr. Dunn's release. It was evident the wires were tapped, for one of the Mexicans to whom I talked was arrested soon after my talk with him regarding Dunn."

Send Troops to Peking.

Tokio, June 10.—Japan is augmenting her trops at Tientsin and Peking by one battalion, which was withdrawn from Dairen, on the Liaotung peninsula, near Port Arthur,

SAYS ENGLAND'S POWER IS BROKEN

Kaiser Tells Sailors They Have Shattered Supremacy of Britain on Seas.

Berlin, via London, June 7.—In the complete account of the emperor's speech to the sailors of the fleet at Wilhelmshaven yesterday, which was published here today, the emperor is quoted as saying that the great naval battle off Jutland has destroyed Great Britain's supremacy on the sea.

"When the great war came," the emperor said, "envious enemies suddenly attacked the Fatherland. The army, by desperate fighting against superior foes slowly conquered them one after another. But the fleet waited in vain for a real fight. In numerous individual encounters the navy clearly demonstrated its heroic spirit, but was forced to wait month after month for a general battle.

English Fleet Beaten.

"Repeated efforts were made to bring the enemy out, but they proved fruitless until the day finally came last week when the gigantic fleet of Albian ruler of the seas since Trafalgar was fought 100 years ago, appeared in the open surrounded with a nimbus. Instantly our fleet engaged this superior British armada and what result? The English fleet was beaten. The first big blow was dealt the English fleet whose tyrannical supremacy was shattered.

"The news electrified the world and caused unprecedented jubilation everywhere that German hearts beat. Your success in the North Sea fight means that you have added a new chapter to the history of the world. God Almighty steeled your arms and gave you clear eyes to accomplish this.

"I, standing here today as your supreme war lord, thank you from the bottom of my heart. As the representative of the Fatherland I thank you, and in the name of my army I bring you its greetings because you have done your duty unselfishly and only with the one thought that the enemy must be beaten.

Navy Adds New Glory.

"At a time when the enemy is slowly being crushed before Verdun and when our allies have driven the Italians from mountain to mountain, you add new glories to our cause. The world was prepared for everything, but not for the victory of the German fleet over the English. The start you made will cause fear to creep into the bones of the enemy. What you have done you did for the Fatherland that in the future it may have freedom of the seas for its commerce. Therefore, I ask you to join me in three cheers for our dearly beloved Fatherland."

WIFE OF THE G. O. P. CANDIDATE

MRS. C. E. HUGHES.

ESCAPES BANDITS WHO RAIDED AMERICAN RANCH

Cowboy Says Japanese Aided the Mexicans.

Laredo, Texas, June 12.—George Conover, an American cowboy, who, with Arthur Meyers, was captured by the Mexican bandits that raided the T. A. Coleman ranch at San Samuel, yesterday, arrived in Laredo today after a 30-mile trip on foot.

Conover said the band which sought to drive 80 head of horses across the border, was composed of five Mexicans and two Japanese. The Japanese, he said, were later captured by de facto government troops. Conover said he was treated well by the Mexicans, but the two Japanese wanted to hang him.

The bandits left Conover and Meyers at a secluded place and told the Americans to await their return. The Americans fled, hiding in the brush when the Mexicans came back to look for them.

GERMANY WON'T SUE FOR PEACE

Any Further Suggestions Will Be Futile, Chancellor Tells Reichstag.

Berlin, June 7.—A profound sensation has been caused by the great speech made yesterday before the reichstag by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in which he declared any further suggestions of peace by Germany would be futile and evil.

His eloquent appeal to the nation to hold on until victory was theirs and the categorical defiance he hurled at England were greeted with thunders of applause.

At the conclusion of his speech the chancellor received a tremendous ovation, the cheering being renewed again and again. All parties joined in the ovation with the exception of the Conservatives and the Socialists, who seceded with Dr. Liebknecht.

Appeals for Party Unity.

The chancellor appealed for the unity of all parties, declaring that political lines ought to be obliterated during the prosecution of the war.

"I see the entire nation," he said, "in heroic stature, fighting for its future, our sons and brothers fighting and dying side by side. There we see the equal love for home in all. The sacred flame of love of home steels every heart so that they defy death and suffer death in thousands. Only a heart completely dried up can escape the affecting impression of the great primitive strength of this people.

Fears Neither Devil Nor Hunger.

"My belief in my people and my love for my people gives me conviction firm as a rock that we shall fight and conquer as we have fought and conquered hitherto. Our enemies wish to let it go on to the end. We fear neither death nor devil, not even the hunger devil which they wish to send into our country. The men who fight out there around Verdun, who fight under Hindenburg, our proud blue jackets who showed Albion that rats bite, are fashioned from a breed that knows how to bear privations also. These privations are here. I admit it calmly and openly even to foreign countries, but we will bear them.

"In this fight against hunger we also make progress. Gracious Heaven allowed a good harvest this year. It will not be worse, but better than in the previous hard year. This calculation of our enemies on our economic difficulties will prove deceptive.

"Another of their calculations was sharply corrected by our young navy last week. This victory will not make us boastful. We know that it does not mean that England is beaten. But it is a token of our future wherein Germany will win, for herself and also for smaller peoples, full equality of rights and lasting freedom of sea routes, now closed by England's sole domination."

HIDES MONEY; SELLS IT WITH LOAD OF POTATOES

Manton, Cal., June 10.—W. A. Cleland placed $320 in $20 gold pieces in a potato bin for safe keeping. Forgetting about the money he sold some potatoes. Later a search for the coin proved unsuccessful. Cleland now thinks banks are a safer proposition than potato bins.

COUNT PLUNKETT AND WIFE FREED AND EXILED

London, June 9.—Count and Countess Plunkett, arrested after the Irish rebellion, have been released. They must leave Dublin by Saturday.

WORLD KNOWS MEANING WHEN AMERICA SPEAKS

President, Addressing West Pointers, Says U. S. Should Not Be Blustering Nation.

West Point, N. Y., June 13.—President Wilson, making his first address since the presidential campaign began today discussed preparedness, militarism, Americanism, the causes of the war in Europe, peace, the Monroe Doctrine, divided allegiance and the ideals of America. He declared it is the present imperative duty of the U. S. to be prepared, adding "mankind is going to know that when America speaks she means what she says."

The President said the U. S. should not be a blustering nation, a nation with "a chip on its shoulder," but a calm nation which will withhold its hand as long as possible and strike only for victory.

The President's address ran through the almost entire list of subjects discussed by former Justice Hughes in his telegram accepting the Republican nomination and he declared that the U. S. is ready to join with other nations to see that the kind of justice it believes in is given.

Shaking his finger emphatically, the President told the graduates of the military academy and a large audience, that nobody who does not put America first can be tolerated. He added, however, that true Americans should set a good example.

The President declared the present war did not come by accident, but that it had to come. The United States wants nothing from Europe, he said, and there is nothing she wants which she must get by war. He sounded a warning that no man can tell what the next day will bring forth in the world's events.

The word "Americanism" was used today by the President for the first time in recent addresses. He constantly referred to the West Point graduates to whom he was speaking, but referred more to national and international problems. He warned the graduates against militarism.

The President's speech was frequently interrupted by applause and he was cheered as he concluded.

Gen. George W. Goethals, governor of the Panama canal zone, was one of the visitors here and expected to confer with the President during the day regarding his desire to retire. He considers the canal finished.

Following the parade the President walked to the battle monument, where a canopy of American flags had been erected over the seat. As the President spoke he faced up the historic Hudson river. With him on the stand were Gen. Scott, Maj. Gen. T. A. Bliss, assistant chief of staff; Col. C. P. Townsley, superintendent of the academy, and Col. W. W. Harts, the President's aide. Mrs. Wilson, dressed in white and wearing a bouquet of purple orchids, sat facing the President. The graduates in full dress uniform, occupied the front rows of seats.

Following his address the President ate luncheon with a group of officers at the superintendent's residence and then motored around the grounds. He planned to leave at 3 o'clock by train for Washington.

RUSSIAN DRIVE YET UNCHECKED

Czar's Troops, With 110,000 Prisoners, Moving on Against Czernowitz.

London, June 12.—The Austro-Hungarian front in Bukowina has been smashed by the sledgehammer blows of the Russian offensive and Russian troops are moving upon Czernowitz, the capital.

With about 110,000 prisoners in their hands, the Russians continue to advance along the 250-mile line between the Pripet marshes and the Bessarabian frontier. At no point have the Austro-Hungarians and Germans been able to check the Russian drive.

At some points the Russians have advanced 60 miles within the past week.

Two divisions of Austro-Hungarian troops were captured northeast of Czernowitz, where the Russians, by a brilliant maneuver, outflanked the Teutons. The Austro-Hungarians were being annihilated by the Russian artillery when they surrendered.

Those who escaped capture fled in disorder.

Gen. Techitsky is in command of the Russian army in Bukowina.

Heavy fighting is in progress in northeastern Bukowina, along the Pruth river. The outer defenses of Czernowitz are under artillery fire.

The capture of the Volhynian fortress of Dubno was one of the most serious blows sustained by the Austro-Hungarians since the Russian offensive began. The Russian troops that captured the fortress are in hot pursuit of the fleeing Austro-Hungarians.

Souville Bombarded.

From the present rate of progress, the Russians will be in the Carpathian mountains by the end of the week. This alarming outlook is causing the Germans to send all their spare troops into Galicia to reinforce the Austrians.

Gen. Brusiloff's army has captured an enormous amount of booty. This includes 250 guns.

LEGAL MENACE TO DRUG USERS IS LIFTED

Washington, June 7.—That the punitive provisions of the Harrison anti-opium act apply only to persons engaged in the sale of opium and cocaine and not to "dope fiends" and the persons who supply them was the decision of the supreme court yesterday when an indictment against Dr. Jin Fuoy Moy, Chinese, of Pittsburgh, was dismissed.

PARIS PLANS TO DAM RHONE TO GET POWER FOR THE CITY

Paris, June 10.—Paris plans to obtain 300,000 electrical horse power by damming the River Rhone 300 miles from the city.

ASQUITH SPEAKS FOR KITCHENER

Defends War Lord's Conduct of War Before the Latter's Death.

London, June 7.—Premier Asquith's speech defending Earl Kitchener from criticism on the conduct of the war was made last Wednesday. Sir Ivor Herbert had introduced in the house a motion for the reduction of the war secretary's salary a customary method of giving opportunity for criticising any official. The premier said:

"I come to the motion which has been made to reduce the salary of the secretary for war. * * * * I am bound to say—and I say it with the utmost sincerity and earnestness that I think the army, the country and the empire are under a debt which cannot be measured in words for the services Lord Kitchener has rendered since the beginning of the war.

A Task Unsought.

"This was not, Heaven knows, a task which was sought by Lord Kitchener for himself. He was on his way back to Egypt to resume the functions which he has discharged there with such value to the empire during so many years. My telegram to him asking him to stay and to come to see me reached him only as he was stepping upon the boat at Dover. He returned. He told me in the frankest possible terms of his indisposition, except to the call of duty, to undertake the task which I proposed, with the consent of the sovereign to lay upon him.

"Like every good soldier, duty came first with him. He subordinated everything to that. From that moment to this there has not been one single day in which Lord Kitchener had not labored with an assiduity, zeal and patriotic self devotion. I can say from personal observation of daily contact with him, which is beyond all praise.

Has Made Mistakes.

"I am not going to say—I do not know that I can say it of any of my colleagues, much as I respect and value them—that Lord Kitchener never made a mistake. His was one of the most arduous undertakings that was ever laid upon a human being. I am sure there is no single critic here who is not generously minded enough to say that if there has been a mistake it is just possible that he himself has made mistakes.

"The charges, such as they are, which have been brought against Lord Kitchener are charges not against him only, but against the government of which he is a member. I have been more than any of my colleagues since the first day closely associated with Lord Kitchener in all he has done and I accept and share full responsibility.

Remarkable Achievement.

"There is no other man in this country or in this empire who could have summoned into existence in so short a time, with so little friction with such satisfactory, surprising and even bewildering results, the enormous armies which now, at home and abroad, are maintaining the honor of the empire. I am certain that in history it will be regarded as one of the most remarkable achievements of the kind that has ever been accomplished, and I am bound to say, and I say it in all sincerity, that for that achievement Lord Kitchener is personally entitled to the credit.

"My honorable friend dwelt not unnaturally on what he conceives to have been errors in the early stages of the war in the provision of munitions and in the failure of our recruiting machinery. There is a good deal to be said on the other side but I will not say it now. More provisions, some fair-minded critics may say, might possibly have been shown. The machinery of recruiting in particular, well enough adapted as it was for raising a voluntary army on a small scale, was machinery which got choked and encumbered and to some extent broke down when it was called upon to discharge a task for which it was never intended and for which in some respects it was not fully adapted.

Critics Should Be Fair.

"I ask the committee to look back on the 22 months of war and the strange and unforseeable emergencies, dangers and hazards which these months as they have rolled along, brought to being with almost kaleidoscopic variety and unexpectedness. I ask them to remember that we started the war upon a military system which had the consent of all parties in the state and which only provided for the despatch abroad of a small force, both at home and in all the war.

"Fair minded and fair thinking men ought to view the whole of this strange and unprecedented scene with all its episodes and possibilities, and I think they will not be indisposed, I will not say to be indulgent and generous, but to be just and fair in their appreciation of the enormous service which has been rendered."

BASEBALL

Rain greatly interfered with the baseball schedule in the big leagues last week, 11 games being played and 17 postponed in the National while in the American there were 18 games and 11 postponements. The standings hardly show any change from those a week ago. In the National, the Chicago team advanced from seventh to fifth place and then dropped to sixth. St. Louis in the American, ran its string of victories up to six before losing a game. The team and Detroit and Chicago were the only outfits in that league to win more games than they lost. The western teams won 11 games to 4 won by the eastern aggregations. In the American Association, Indianapolis held the lead at the end of the week with Louisville a close second. Kansas City had a winning streak and now holds third place. Providence holds an easy lead in the International.

American League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	29	19	.604	Detroit	24	20	.545
New York	24	20	.545	Chicago	21	20	.512
Washington	25	21	.543	St. Louis	19	25	.432
Boston	24	22	.522	Philadelphia	16	29	.356

National League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	24	18	.600	Chicago	22	23	.489
New York	23	18	.561	Cincinnati	22	23	.489
Philadelphia	23	19	.548	Pittsburgh	21	27	.438
Boston	20	22	.476	St. Louis	21	27	.438

American Association.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	26	17	.605	Columbus	20	18	.417
Louisville	28	19	.596	TOLEDO	16	22	.421
Kansas City	27	19	.587	St. Paul	16	22	.421
Minneapolis	24	20	.545	Milwaukee	14	33	.298

International League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Providence	24	13	.649	Richmond	19	19	.500
Newark	20	18	.526	Buffalo	19	19	.500
Baltimore	20	19	.513	Toronto	14	17	.452
Montreal	19	19	.500	Rochester	14	22	.389

NO MORE FREE MATCHES ON RESTAURANT TABLES

Vienna, June 9.—The restaurant men's organizations in this city and Budapest have agreed to put no more boxes of free matches on the tables. Guests must bring their own matches

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Motormen, conductors, $80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. State age; booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No strike. Honest, sober men everywhere for firemen, brakemen, baggagemen; $120 monthly; promotion; experience unnecessary. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N.Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay, nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Men and women, 18 or over, for U. S. government jobs; $75 month. Vacations with pay. Short hours. Pleasant work. Full unnecessary. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. L-31, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS.

Agents—Big summer seller; something new; concentrated soft drinks. Just add water; delicious drinks in a jiffy—any time, anywhere. Big sellers for home, picnics, parties, socials, etc. Guaranteed under pure food laws. Carry in pocket. Agents coining money—$6 to $12 a day. Write for free outfit offer today. American Products Co., 4690 Third St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Famous Wade Corsets—Saleslades' biggest money-maing proposition, sent free; guaranteed corsets, retail $2.00 up; agents wanted; references. Wade Company, L. Station, New York.

Large manufacturer wants represent-atives to sell shirts, underwear, hosiery, dresses, waists, skirts, direct to homes. Write for free samples. Madison Mills, 586 Broadway, New York City.

SONGS AND POEMS.

Songwriters—Poems wanted. Splendid proposition. Prompt decision. Writers receive over $1,000,000 yearly from publishers. Royal Arranging Co., 1431-R, B'way, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My specialty offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTING FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rest richer. It demonstrates the REAL secret power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows you how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-29 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Oil—$10.00 invested with us has made others $300 in less than six months. Let us send you our magazine, "profitable investments," six months free, which tells how to make your money make you independent. The Hoffman Company, 407 Fannin Street, Houston, Texas.

Invent something; Your ideas may bring wealth; our free book tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent, through our easy credit system; write today. Wilson & Co., 4818 Warder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Spoke, Handle and Rim Works for sale cheap, in Hickory Belt of State. Address P. O. B. 71, Ronceverte, W. Va.

PATENTS.

"Patents and Patent Possibilities" a 72-page treatise telling what to invent and where to sell it. Manufacturers constantly writing for patents. Help supply the demand. Book free. H. S. Hill, 946 McLachlen Building, Washington, D. C.

FARMS WANTED.

Wanted to hear from owner of good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wanted—Farms; have 4,000 buyers describe your unsold property. 225 Parmelee Exchange, Denver, Col.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

Catalogue, from 20 of the leading mail order houses in the U. S. with a catalog address for 10 cents. Address The Dispatch Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

Fishermen—"Best Bait!" only lure on market that catches the fish; 25c. per bottle; liberal sample, 10c. Richard Schwartz, Bananan, Mich.

FOR SALE—LANDS.

Virginia, N. C., W. Va. and Ohio farms at $15 per acre and up; offer big value for the price. Best climate, markets, schools and transportation. Good land and neighbors. Write F. H. LeBaume, Agrl. Agt. N. & W. Ry., 26 Arcade, Roanoke, Va.

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